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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: FAIR.

Wheat, 93⅞c; corn, 28¼; cotton, 7 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British House of Commons declined yesterday to order an independent investigation regarding the famine in India. Edward J. Ivory will sail for this city on the Majestic to-day. The New York pilgrims to the Holy Land arrived in Gibraltar on the steamship Werra, Monday night, and proceeded to Genoa. —Page 5.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Little was accomplished in either house at Albany yesterday. The Cuban resolution as it came from the Assembly was slightly amended in the Senate and then adopted. In the Assembly three bills were passed. A number of bills were introduced in each house. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff announced the members of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee. The Assembly members probably will be named to-day.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday considered the resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence and the Nicaragua Canal and monetary conference bills, without taking action on either. In the House, the bill to pension Jonathan Scott of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry was passed over the President's veto. The Indian appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. Erastus Wiman and others were before the House Inter-State Commerce Committee urging the adoption of an amendment to the inter-State commerce law, which would prevent lighterage charges in New York Harbor. Senator Allen reported that gross frauds had been practiced in the handling of the Osage Indian funds. Gen. Wager Swayne, before the Senate Commerce Committee, discussed the Pacific cable question.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Dr. William R. Alger of Boston expects to have a Unitarian pastorate at Berkeley, Cal.

Andrew J. Waterman has been deposed as President of the Pittsfield, Mass., National Bank, after a stormy experience with the Directors.

"Lou" Payn, who expects to be made State Superintendent of Insurance, yesterday lunched with Gov. Black and Senator-elect Platt at the Executive mansion.

At the dinner given in honor of Senator-elect Platt, at Albany, last night, speeches were made by Senator Platt, Gov. Black, Dr. Depew, and many others.

Several firemen were crushed by falling walls at a conflagration in Chicago, some of them being fatally injured. A loss to property amounting to over $500,000 resulted.

An elevator at 527 West Thirty-fourth Street fell five stories, and five men were seriously contused, or cut, or had bones broken. It is believed all will recover. The cause is attributed by some to overloading, and by others to derangement of the machinery.

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Thomas Fitzpatrick was found dead at the bottom of a stairway, where he had probably fallen, in Hoboken.

Charles Phlagg, the convict, who was stabbed by a fellow-prisoner in the Westchester Jail Sunday, died yesterday.

Dr. Bernard Roseno, a successful Harlem physician, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to be examined as to his sanity.

The Social Reform Club last night discussed the work of the Greater New York Charter Commission, heard a report on the cab drivers' strike, and listened to an address on "The Borough System."

A piece of the altar of the old cathedral at Iona, in the Hebrides, was presented to Bishop Potter, and will be inlaid in the altar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, held its nineteenth annual reception last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. A large number of Free Masons from out of town, and a host of pretty women shared in the festivities of the occasion.

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The Senate yesterday discussed in executive session the holding up of nominations by the Post Office Committee.

The Court of Appeals yesterday dismissed the appeal in the case of the Holland Trust Company's foreclosure suit against the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday passed resolutions calling on all clergymen to preach once a year against the crime of murder, which is steadily increasing in this land.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee sent a telegram to Idaho yesterday, urging that Idaho Democrats should vote for Dubois for United States Senator.

Republicans at Washington yesterday had about despaired of controlling the next Senate. About the only party measure which they expected to be able to pass was the Tariff bill.

The Purroy Democrats of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Districts met, were addressed by Mr. Purroy, elected leaders, asked for the organization of all city districts, and issued a call for a meeting on Feb. 11.

The biggest fire that Philadelphia has experienced in years occurred in that city yesterday. Sixty buildings were either destroyed or gutted, and Wanamaker's big store was badly injured. No lives were lost, except that of a bookkeeper, who dropped dead from heart disease, produced by the excitement.

Tammany, at its reorganization, issued a declaration of principles which consisted almost entirely of an attack on the reform City Government. The speakers promised relentless warfare. There was no reference by speakers or in platform to the last campaign, but a letter of thanks from W. J. Bryan was read.

Page 4.

Mrs. William Astor gave a dinner to twenty-three guests last evening.

E. J. Henley, whose arrest at the instance of Mrs. Hoffman Martin caused a postponement of the production of "Cymbeline," at Wallack's Theatre, Monday night, was discharged in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

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District Attorney Olcott yesterday appointed Henry Hardwicke, Antonio C. Astarita, and Otto A. Rosalsky to be Deputy Assistant District Attorneys.

E Reynolds of Tattersalls Skating Club, Chicago, won the mile championship of the National Amateur Skating Association on Silver Lake, Staten Island, yesterday.

Near Dorchester, N. B., yesterday a passenger train plunged down a seventy-five foot embankment into a pond. Two persons were killed and ten severely injured.

The cold wave was dissipated before becoming as severe as predicted, but it caused much suffering. Suburban travel was delayed and the incoming ships were covered with ice.

The plant of the Mariano Brewing Company at Ridgewood was seized yesterday by the United States Marshal for alleged violations of the revenue laws in sending out beer without proper stamps.

One man narrowly escaped death at a slaughter house in First Avenue while painting the inside of a tank, by inhaling the fumes of the paint. Two men who tried to rescue him nearly lost their lives.

The Mayor received a message from Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army offering the use of the army barracks for sheltering the poor during the present severe weather, if it became necessary.

By a decision in the taxpayer's suit, brought by Thomas H. O'Connor, the sale of the King's Bridge franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company was nullified and the building of any road under that franchise was restrained.

The New York Yacht Club at a special meeting held last night received the report of the committee appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of the club's organizing a Yacht Racing League. The report, which was against the league, was unanimously adopted.

The arguments in the appeal from Justice Keogh's recent sweeping civil service decision were heard in the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Corporation Counsel Burr declared that he is not defending the spoils system. Edward M. Shepard severely attacked Controller Palmer.

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William E. Cooke, the oldest Mason in America, celebrated his one hundredth birthday yesterday. He joined the Masonic Order in 1819.

In the Illinois Legislature yesterday a resolution was offered condemning the general arbitration treaty, and urging the Senate to refuse to ratify it.

The New York State Bar Association, at its Albany meeting, passed resolutions strongly approving the arbitration treaty and asking for its prompt ratification.

Two young men plotted to rob a flat on Park Avenue, but were foiled by the quick wit of its mistress and by the firmness of a servant girl left in charge of the flat.

Tobacco manufacturers in this city expressed belief that the edict of Gen. Weyler prohibiting the exportation of the best grades of Cuban tobacco would soon be withdrawn, but different reasons were given for the expected action.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held in Washington yesterday to indorse the arbitration treaty. Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court made the principal address in favor of it, and a letter from Cardinal Gibbons was read, which indorsed the treaty heartily.

The National Association of Manufacturers' met in convention in Philadelphia yesterday. Its principal purpose is to urge the establishment of a new tariff, which will provide for the expenses of the Government, and a committee was appointed to express the views of the convention in a report to be rendered to-day.

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The County Medical Society approved of amendments to the law whereby every public position in the State, whether salaried or otherwise, would come under civil service provisions. This action was prompted, it was said, by the class of appointments which have been made in this city to medical positions, more particularly in the charity and correction institutions.

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A fire in the Brooklyn home of Pietro Brucato, a wealthy fruit dealer, last night destroyed many valuable art works he had brought from Europe.

A verdict for $10,000 damages was given in Jersey City yesterday to William Waldorf Astor, a poor boy, against John H. Brede, a Jersey City grocer.

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Expert C. C. Vermeule, who was employed by the Jersey City officials in connection with the water contract, yesterday replied to the assertions made by Expert Rafter, who reported against a contract with the East Jersey Water Company.

Suit has been begun to restrain the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company from operating its road in Lenox Avenue and to declare null and void the resolution of the Common Council by which the road was permitted to run through Lenox Avenue.

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The Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital decided to open a convalescent ward to make more room for ill and injured patients.

The Twenty-third Street Protective Association protested against the erection of an armory on the site of the City College.

An intoxicated juror named Edward O'Halloran caused an adjournment of the Klein arson trial in Brooklyn yesterday.

The New York University has presented a fountain on Sedgwick Avenue to the city, only stipulating that the city shall supply the necessary water.

The property owners on both sides of Ann Street are urging the Board of Street Openings and Improvements to widen the street by taking a slice off the north side.

Mayor Strong sent a message to the Board of Aldermen touching on the Departments of Charities and Correction, the Mayor's Marshal's office, and the new East River bridge.

Collector Kilbreth has sent to Secretary Carlisle a report on the changes he deems advisable to be made in the Custom House's working force, in order to reduce expenses.

The changes in regard to the City Court, in the Greater New York charter, especially the extension of term of the Judges, meet with the approval of lawyers and Judges, who make suggestions for an increase of their jurisdiction.

Many lawyers look upon Controller Roberts's inheritance tax suggestion as being theoretically right, but condemn it as establishing a dangerous precedent in making a graded tax based on the size of estates.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce are planning to recognize in some suitable manner the public services of President Cleveland. One plan is to give a banquet in Mr. Cleveland's honor some time in April.

Herbert Barnum Seeley, Theodore D. Rich, his friend, and James Phipps, a dramatic agent, have been indicted by the Grand Jury as a result of the Seeley dinner scandal. They were not arrested, but will appear in General Sessions Court to-day.

Suit was brought against Charities Commissioner James R. O'Beirne, by W. H. Wharton, Secretary of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, involving the disbursement of campaign funds. Mr. O'Beirne was not in court, and said later that he had never before heard of the suit.

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SILVER IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Virginians Who Want Free Coinage in the Organic Law.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26.—The question of calling a Constitutional Convention, which is to be voted upon in May next, is embarrassing some of the Democratic leaders in Virginia. Up to this time but few of these have committed themselves upon it. This reticence cannot, however, be much longer maintained.

The chief demand for assembling a convention is to adopt a Constitution which will provide a more economical system of State Government. Conservative members of the Democracy fear that, should a convention be ordered, it might be dominated by the more radical elements, and enact organic laws which would prove detrimental to the best business interests of the commonwealth. Major Camm Patteson of Buckingham, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and one of the most picturesque free silver leaders in Virginia, is a strong advocate of a convention. He not only wants a new Constitution, but thinks that instrument, when adopted, should make a clean-cut declaration for the free coinage of silver.

ROBBED IN CHICAGO.

The Unfortunate Experience of a New York Business Man.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Joseph Ulmon, a business man of New York City, was robbed of $35 Monday night just as he was approaching the stairs leading to the Lake Street elevated station at Halsted Street.

Then he climbed the stairs of the elevated structure and tried to induce the agent to pass him free. When this was refused he told the man his experience with the highwayman, and asked for the loan of 10 cents to pay his fare to Austin. This also was refused, and Mr. Ulmon borrowed the money from an obliging drug clerk.

It was 2 o'clock when he reached the hotel almost overcome by the cold.

FELL WITH THE ELEVATOR

FIVE MEN BADLY INJURED, BUT NOT FATALLY.

A Descent of Five Stories with a Lot of Heavy Pipe—The Cause of the Accident Not Certainly Known.

Either through derangement of the check line machinery or overloading, accounts differ, an elevator accident occurred yesterday afternoon at 527 West Thirty-fourth Street, and five men narrowly escaped death. The premises are occupied by the Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. At about 4 o'clock the elevator was started from the ground floor in charge of the elevator man, and in it were Foreman Bohonan of the insulating department and three porters. There were also some insulating pipes standing up on end, so that they reached above the cross beams of the top of the elevator, three machinery wheels, and fifteen short pieces of three-inch pipe. The porters were going up to take these materials to an upper floor, while the foreman was on his way to his department on the fifth floor.

As the car neared the fifth, or top, floor it was necessary to slow up and stop at a point below the floor level on account of the length of the pipes, which would otherwise come in contact with the roof. The checkline, which was a chain, did not work. The car ascended, the pipes were driven through the floor of the car, and then, possibly through a slip of the ratchet overhead, by which the movement of the elevator is regulated, the elevator began to descend. The checkline was useless. The car dropped quicker, and then simply shot down into the basement, two of the three cables breaking and falling down on top of it.

There were no shouts. There was hardly time to take breath. The firemen convulsively clutched at what they could, and then there was a crash at the bottom of the shaft. Other employes who rushed to the elevator landings, guarded by lifting gates, saw a mass of wreckage at the bottom, in which the limp forms of the men were partially buried or tangled.

Roundsman Connors of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was near, sent out a call for two ambulances from Roosevelt Hospital. The men had been taken out of the wreckage when the ambulances arrived, some unconscious, all of them bruised, gashed, and covered with blood. Surgeon Chislay decided to take them to Bellevue Hospital, where the following record of their injuries was made:

WILLIAM BOHONAN, sixty years old, foreman, 330 West Forty-fourth Street, fracture of the ankle and contusions about head and body.

JAMES FOX, twenty-nine years old, elevator man, 557 West Thirty-seventh Street, Potts fracture of the right leg and contusions.

JAMES MARTIN, forty-eight years old, porter, 341 West Thirty-eighth Street, compound fracture of leg.

ALEXANDER FORSYTH, twenty-five years old, porter, of New Brighton, S. I., scalp wound and contusions on head, body and limbs.

PETER STEVENS, twenty-two years old, porter, of 419 West Twenty-seventh Street, contusions of the back, scalp wound, and possibly fracture of skull.

The surgeons at the hospital believed that all of the men would recover.

Particulars of the accident were somewhat conflicting. A watchman at the factory refused last night to say anything regarding the affair. The police report had it that the elevator cables broke, because the car was overloaded. Fox and Martin, though not in condition to talk much, made brief statements at the hospital. Fox said that the accident was due to the pipes striking at the top of the shaft. Martin said that the ratchet was out of order.

Later in the evening J. H. Lauritz, who said that he was Superintendent of the building, called at the hospital. He said that the ratchet had been out of order, and that he had notified the company five days ago that it should be repaired. He was told that it would be attended to.

The elevator was certified to carry 5,600 pounds. It was estimated that at the time of the accident there were less than 3,000 pounds on it.

THE ILLINOIS LIBEL LAW.

Bill Introduced to Repeal the Statute Enacted Last Year.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—In the House to-day Representative Revell introduced a bill for the repeal of the Libel law passed at the last session of the Legislature. An emergency clause was attached to the bill, and it was read a first time and ordered to a second reading without reference. It was made a special order for to-morrow.

The Libel law as passed at the last session provided that no person can collect punitive damages from a newspaper in case of libel, and that malice must be shown.

It provides that a certain number of days must be given the newspaper in which to retract the libel.

CUBANS EMPLOY DYNAMITE.

A Railway Bridge Blown Up by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The railway bridge at Tuinicu, Province of Santa Clara, has been blown up by the rebels by means of a dynamite bomb. Traffic on the line between Sagua la Grande and Placetas and on the branch line to Remedios has been stopped by the destruction of the bridge.

The last report of the movements of Capt. Gen. Weyler show that after his arrival at Colon, Province of Matanzas, he went by rail to Cuevitas, whence he marched toward Manguito, heading southward.

Bids for Philadelphia Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Mayor Warwick to-day opened bids for the two-million-dollar Delaware Avenue loan, and $2,400,000 of the six-million-dollar Reading subway loan. Bids were received for $11,051,000 at 100@104.3799 for 3½ per cent. bonds. The successful bidders are Drexel & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons, who made a joint bid for the whole of both loans at 104.3799. This is on a basis of about 3.18 per cent. interest. The last previous sale of city loans was to the same purchasers, in November, 1896, on a basis of about 3.35 per cent. interest.

Suit Against the Pullman Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins was a witness in a case in which he is a plaintiff in Judge Clifford's Court this morning. The Pullman Palace Car Company is the defendant in the suit, John P. Hopkins and F. H. Secord being the plaintiffs. The suit is brought to recover $6,000 which the plaintiffs allege is due them on a rent contract.

"LOU" PAYN IS CONFIDENT.

Expects to be Made Superintendent of Insurance—A Conference with Platt and the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The appointment of Louis F. Payn to be Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed James F. Pierce, is considered a certainty by most Republicans. Mr. Payn has given some of his party friends who came to the city to-day to attend the complimentary dinner to Mr. Platt to understand that he expects the appointment, and is confident of enough Republican votes in the Senate to make sure of prompt confirmation.

While the Senate was in session a report was circulated that the nomination would be sent in to-day. Several Senators who are uncomfortable over the thought of voting either for or against confirmation were expecting it. They were disappointed.

Mr. Payn was in the Executive Chamber at the time in consultation with the Governor. While they were together, Mr. Platt arrived, accompanied by his sons, Frank H. and Harry Platt. When they entered the Governor's room, Senator-elect Platt joined Mr. Payn and the Governor, and the conference continued. Afterward Mr. Payn and Mr. Platt accepted the Governor's invitation to be his guests at luncheon, and the three went to the Executive mansion, where there was still further consultation.

Mr. Payn expects no Democrat to vote for his confirmation, he says, and he does not want any to do so. The best estimate of the anti-Payn vote in the Senate is five. The Republicans could spare five more, and still have the requisite 26 votes in their own party.

PROMINENT MEN IN A FIGHT.

Congressman-elect Burke and J. M. O'Neall Come to Blows in Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 26.—The spectacle of a Judge, who is also a Congressman-elect, threatening to kill another man was witnessed by a large crowd on the public streets a little after noon to-day. Judge R. E. Burke, the man referred to, has had a quarrel over money matters with J. M. O'Neall, a local politician and inventor, which never developed into open hostilities until to-day.

The two men met on the street corner and exchanged hot words. These were followed by blows. Judge Burke is a portly man, not so spry on his feet as he once was, and O'Neall, who is tall and wiry, struck him many times in the face. When the crowd separated them, Burke was bleeding profusely. Infuriated beyond measure, he drew a knife, and, opening it, rushed at O'Neall, threatening to kill him. He was restrained, but continued to make threats.

The police appeared upon the scene, and the combatants were ordered to appear in court to-morrow. Burke called O'Neall a scoundrel, and he later called the Judge a thief.

DR. ALGER TO LEAVE BOSTON.

He Expects to Accept a Unitarian Pastorate at Berkeley, Cal.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Dr. William R. Alger of this city, the well-known lecturer and divine, has signified his willingness to accept the pastorate of the Unitarian church at Berkeley, Cal. Dr. Alger was seen at his home, 6 Brimmer Street, by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, and explained the matter.

"Yes," said he, "it is very likely that I shall go to California. The bargain is not closed. It needs ratification. Some time ago I received a letter from the church, asking if I would accept the pastorate of the Unitarian church for four months. I, of course, was somewhat surprised to receive such an invitation, for it was something that I never dreamed of. I immediately wrote back that I would accept the pastorate for the stated time with great pleasure. I have been waiting to get a letter binding the bargain. I expected it yesterday. As it did not come this morning, I shall look for it Wednesday morning with a degree of assurance."

"Do you think there is a possibility of your staying there, judging from present conditions?"

"That I cannot say. I am not acquainted to any extent with the situation in the church or with the methods there, but you may say that if I do not have a permanent pastorate I shall no doubt accept a lectureship there, and arrange it so that I could go out every Winter. In that way I could spend my Summers here. I really think that would be very pleasant. I am a very busy man now, and have been for years. I think a few months in California would brighten me up wonderfully; but I want it understood that it is not settled as yet that I shall leave Boston."

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Proposed Change in the Manner of Handling the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The most important feature of the Indian Appropriation bill, which is now before the House, is the proposition to put the administration of the Indian Bureau in the hands of a commission, instead of in the hands of one man, called the Indian Commissioner.

It is difficult to locate the forces that are urging the change, but it cannot be ascertained that the demand springs from those who are closely identified with the direction of Indian affairs. One man who is responsible to the Secretary of the Interior and through him to the President of the United States is generally found to be very hard to handle in the interests of any schemer who makes a living preying upon the Indians.

It cannot be stated positively that the commission plan is being backed by improper influences, but it certainly is regarded with some suspicion in quarters where there is confessed ignorance and anxiety to get at the actual facts.

Minneapolis Official Arrested.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—Building Inspector John R. Gilman was arrested today under a Grand Jury indictment. His arraignment was delayed by the failure of his attorney to arrive, but it is supposed the charge is "boodling" in connection with the letting of contracts by the State Soldiers' Home Board, of which Gilman is a member. Indictments also have been returned for two more Aldermen.

Senator George Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The physician of Senator George of Mississippi reports the Senator's condition as slightly improved to-night.

FIREMEN HURT IN CHICAGO

Disastrous Blaze in the Business District of the Windy City.

CRUSHED BY FALLING WALLS.

Several of the Men Were Fatally Injured, While Others Had Narrow Escapes—Financial Loss of over Half a Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—In exceedingly cold weather the firemen were called on to fight one of the most stubborn blazes in the history of the department this afternoon, in the block at the corner of Monroe Street and Fifth Avenue. This is in the heart of the wholesale district. In addition to a loss of $500,000, the fire resulted in crippling some of the best men of the department.

The Injured.

REDCROFT, Jeremiah, Engine Company No. 7; both ankles broken by falling wall.

O'ROURKE, Jerry, Engine Company No. 6; injured about the abdomen and rendered unconscious by flying débris; taken to the County Hospital; cannot recover.

WORKMEN, W. J., Engine Company No. 6; crushed and bruised about the abdomen and chest; taken to his home, 93 Miller Street; cannot recover.

BARKER, Captain Truck 9; burned about the hands and face; not serious.

BOHANNON, JOHN, Engine Company No. 7, cut and bruised about body by falling bricks.

CAMPION, FRANK, Engine Company No. 7, cut and bruised about the face and body.

GARRY, JOHN, Engine Company No. 6, injured about the abdomen.

HEGEN, HENRY GEORGE, Engine Company No. 18, leg broken by falling over hose in the street.

HANLEY, WILLIAM, Engine Company No. 5, cut and bruised about the body; injuries serious.

MURPHY, J., Engine Company No. 34; badly bruised about the head and body by falling débris.

PETERSON, PATRICK, Truck No. 6, struck by falling bricks, leg broken; taken to County Hospital.

ROW, PETER, Engine Company No. 7, cut and bruised about the body.

RICE, R., Engine Company 5; badly bruised about the body and head by bricks.

ROSS, JOHN, aged twelve years; injured by a falling shutter; removed to his home in West Twelfth Street.

ROSS, WILLIE, aged fourteen years; bruised and burned by flying brand.

SUPPLE, SERGEANT, Lake Front Police Station; nose frozen while superintending the police at the fire.

WATSON, CHARLES, seventeen year old; injured severely by a falling shutter.

WALL, JOHN, Engine Company No. 34; hurt about the abdomen by falling bricks and débris.

Twenty Engine Companies.

The fire was discovered by Watchman Golden. The flames were then bursting through the roof of the building at 200 and 202 Monroe Street. By the time the first companies of the Fire Department had responded to Golden's alarm the flames had reached the elevator shaft and communicated with the six floors of the structure. A general alarm was sent out, and twenty engine companies were soon throwing water on the building. Fireboats lined the water front several blocks away, prepared to act if the fire spread westward. Marshal Swenie soon saw that the building was doomed, and devoted the efforts of his men to saving the adjoining buildings.

The burning structure, owned by W. M. Williams, comprised two large storerooms on the Monroe Street side, and the same number on the Fifth Avenue front. Between 196-198 and 200-202 the building is divided by a fire wall, through which doors had been cut on the upper floors.

Through these the fire communicated to 196-198, and, reaching the elevator shaft, soon had the eastern side of the brick building ablaze. West of the building a narrow private alley runs the length of the structure and turns toward Franklin Street. On the Fifth Avenue side the building joins the massive brick structure occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. The six feet of brick wall prevented a spread of the fire to the six-story building of the shoe firm, but the tenants in the portion next to the burning building suffered damage by smoke and water. The alley and the efforts of the firemen prevented the fire communicating to the building next to the Williams Block on the west, occupied by Cohn, Wampold & Co.

This building is lower at the rear than at the front elevation, and upon this lower portion the firemen of Engine Companies Nos. 5, 6, and 7 were stationed, throwing streams into the windows and upon the roof of the Williams Block. The men on the roof had been warned of the danger of the wall falling, but calculated that it would give way about the middle and sink into the alley. They were therefore close to the edge of the Cahn-Wampold Building when the wall suddenly fell outward.

Crushed by Falling Walls.

Capts. Lynch of Company 7, Ward of Company 6, and Lieut. Ehret of Company 34, who were directing the operations from the roof, shouted to the men, but the frost-covered pipemen could not get out of the way quickly enough, and were caught under the mass of brick that fell on the roof. The three boys, John and William Ross and Charles Watson, had gone into the alley just before the upper part of the wall fell. A big iron shutter and a piece of burning timber dropped from above, injuring the boys.

They had just been draged into Monroe Street by several police officers when the wall fell outward. Capt. Walker of Truck 6 had gone up a ladder to the fifth floor of the Fifth Avenue side. As he reached the fifth story the flames burst out of the windows of the third floor. The Captain was thus between two long barriers of fire.

Spectators Were Horrified.

There was a shout of horror from the spectators as one of these enveloped the firemen. Streams of water were poured about the man in the perilous position until he could make his way down to others who had been sent up to help him in his descent.

The rubber coat which Capt. Barker wore was melted, until but a fragment hung about his neck. His clothing and arctic shoes protected his feet, and big mittens his hands, but he was blistered about the legs, neck, and face.

Statement of Losses.

The losses to property are as follows: L. J. Williams, on buildings, $175,000; Wurzburger Brothers & Co., $50,000; Continent Shoe Company, $60,000; Cohn Brothers, $40,000; Grossman, Michaelson & Co., $60,000; Townsend, Yale & Co., $15,000; A. M. Stewart, $20,000; G. H. Foster, $90,000; Metropolitan Electric Company, $5,000; Nans Hampkin, $5,000; Magnus Goodman, $3,000; John Harper, $2,000; Kahn, Wampold & Co., $5,000—Total, $530,000.

DISSENSIONS IN A BANK.

Andrew J. Waterman of Pittsfield Has Been Deposed as President.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26.—Andrew J. Waterman failed of re-election as President of the Pittsfield National Bank at a stormy meeting held in the Directors' room in the bank to-day. Mr. Waterman's salary was cut down last year from $3,000 to $500, and it was supposed he would resign at that time, but he did not. At a meeting of the stockholders a week ago it was found that he had secured a large number of proxies in order to elect a number of new Directors to keep him in office. When the vote was taken to-day it was found that Mr. Waterman's Directors were defeated, and the old board was re-elected, the vote standing 1,919 for the old board, and 563 for Mr. Waterman's five new members.

Mr. Waterman has been President of the bank for several years, including the time of the troubles with Cashier Francis. He and the Directors have not agreed for some time as to investments. Mr. Waterman made severe criticisms upon some of the Directors to-day and the discussion waxed warm. Just as soon as the new Directors were elected they had a session and elected James Wilson of the firm of Wilson & Horton, woolen manufacturers, President; W. W. Gamewell of the firm of Robbins & Gamewell Vice President, and re-elected Henry A. Brewster cashier. The bank is financially sound, and has a very large list of depositors.

AGAINST SECRET WEDDINGS.

Important Bill to be Introduced Soon at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—A bill, which it is said, is about to be introduced in the Legislature at this place, has created much interest in those portions of the State bordering on the Hudson, and near New York. The bill provides for a marriage license law, and if it becomes a law it will put an end to secret marriages.

Now couples can come from New York City to Jersey City, Hobcken, or near-by places, get married by a Justice of the Peace or obliging clergyman, and the marriage will not leak out unless the Justice or parties interested want it to become public. The passing of the bill would prevent secret marriages, and would also stop people under age from being united in matrimony. The bill would also prevent eloping couples from Pennsylvania crossing the Delaware to Camden and being united. Now the Justices of Camden, as well as those in Jersey City and Hoboken, make considerable money in fees from runaway couples, but this would all probably be done away with.

It is believed that whatever opposition there may be to the bill becoming a law would be from the cities mentioned, where the incomes of the Justices would be affected.

COST NEARLY A MILLION.

The Expense of a Railroad Collision in New Jersey Last Summer.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 26.—That a railroad collision is costly as well as disastrous, has been demonstrated by the amount of money which the railroads, the West Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading, have paid out as a consequence of the Atlantic City disaster, when forty-four people were killed and a larger number injured, last Summer. It has cost the roads thus far nearly $1,000,000 to settle claims for damages, and all the cases have not been settled yet. The accident was caused by a Reading flier crashing into the West Jersey excursion, on which were the Order of Red Men returning from a day's outing at the seashore.

One of the latest claims to be settled is that of Mrs. Samuel Myta of Bridgeton. She brought suit for $90,000 for the killing of her husband and daughter, and the injury of herself and son. The road has settled with her, and the amount is said to have been $30,000.

The Lloyds License Refused.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Ex-Attorney General J. K. Richards, attorney for the Lloyds Insurance concerns, will institute mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court to-morrow to compel State Insurance Commissioner Matthews to issue to the Lloyds the license for the year 1897 which he has refused.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, northwesterly winds.

The temperature has risen slowly from the Atlantic coast westward over the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Northwest. It continues low and has fallen slightly in the Southwest, and it has fallen decidedly on the Central Gulf and West Florida coasts, where it is below freezing. There had been little change in temperature in Florida up to 8 o'clock last night, and as this region is covered with an area of rain, it is probable that the cold wave will not extend to the south of Jacksonville with sufficient intensity to cause injury to crops, although the temperature may reach freezing in the interior of the extreme northern portion. The temperature will remain about stationary Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States north of Virginia, with fair weather, and it will rise slowly in the central valleys with light local snow. The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley and New England and in the Southwest, and it has fallen from Florida northwest to Montana. It is lowest northeast of New England, and highest north of Montana. There is a second depression central over Florida, which is apparently moving to the northeastward. The high winds which have prevailed on the Atlantic coast north of Hatteras, due to the depression in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, have been succeeded by brisk northwesterly winds, which will continue Wednesday, the depression having passed.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	35	7	11
6 A. M.	34	7	10
9 A. M.	34	9	12
12 M.	36	17	18
4 P. M.	41	24	23
6 P. M.	38	20	23
9 P. M.	38	18	21
12 P. M.	35	16	20

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	17¼
Weather Bureau	15
Corresponding date 1896	36
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

THE DINNER TO PLATT

A Thousand Republicans, Prominent in Party Councils in State and Nation, Gather at Albany to do Honor to the Senator-Elect.

SPEECHES BY BLACK, DEPEW, PLATT, AND OTHERS.

The Diners Inclined to Have Fun at Mr. Fassett's Expense—Elaborate Decorations and a Specially Composed Bit of Music.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Republicans from many parts of the State, a thousand or more, all told, paid their respects to Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt at a banquet in Harmanus Bleecker Hall to-night, at which he was the guest of honor.

The dinner was arranged by the Republican League of Clubs, and many of the guests were members of the clubs. There were also many of the politicians of the old school, the men who make up the Republican machine, who joined with the young blood in showing respect to the party leader. Nearly all the Republicans in the Legislature attended.

The dinner was characterized by some of the speakers as the most remarkable gathering in the history of the party in the State. It had been planned as a gathering which should have National interest. Governors of all the Eastern and Middle Western States, and United States Senators who had served with Mr. Platt when he was a Senator sixteen years ago, had been invited, but with hardly an exception they sent regrets.

The Decorations.

The dining hall was decorated with the National colors in profusion. A flag fashioned of colored electric lights hung across the rear of the hall. Big floral pieces, in which were brilliant electrical displays, adorned the table at which the guest of honor sat. The galleries were reserved for ladies and their escorts, and 300 or 400 persons were there when the speaking began.

In the boxes were the families and immediate friends of Mr. Platt, Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, President Colvin of the Republican League, and other Republicans of prominence. To the right, upon the wall of the boxes, hung a large picture of Mr. Platt in black and white, and just across the hall a life-size painting of Mr. Colvin.

"The Easy Boss."

When the diners arrived an usher presented each with a piece of sheet music, on the title page of which was a likeness of Mr. Platt. The music was a two-step, entitled "The Easy Boss," composed by Julius F. Peterson. It was inscribed: "Dedicated to the Hon. T. C. Platt by the Manhattan Republican Club." Every diner took a copy, and the band from time to time played the music.

When the guests were seated, it was seen that Mr. Platt was about midway between Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, possible Secretary of War, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, possible Secretary of the Navy. Whenever McKinley's name was spoken there was loud cheering, and all the tributes to Mr. Platt and his services to the Republican Party brought the most generous responses.

A message of regret from Major McKinley containing the words "kindly present my regards to the league and your distinguished guest, Thomas C. Platt," caused a demonstration.

Mr. Platt Cheered.

Mr. Platt, in his response to the toastmaster, discussed National questions somewhat. His allusions to the sound-money Democrats and his utterance that they should henceforth remain with the Republicans brought cheers. There was mighty cheering when he said: "We neither wish to govern Cuba nor fight Spain," and again when he spoke of the need of tariff legislation.

J. Sloat Fassett made one of the speeches to which the crowd listened with evident interest. Some were disposed to have a little fun at the ex-Senator's expense. It was not so long ago that he was bitterly opposed to Mr. Platt. Mr. Fassett gave credit to Mr. Platt for his work in behalf of sound money at St. Louis, and eulogized him as the leader of the organization.

Speeches were made by Gov. Black, Gen. Alger, and Dr. Depew.

The New York Contingent.

A considerable contingent from New York City attended the banquet, headed by Chairman Lauterbach. Among the members were Cornelius Van Cott, Jacob M. Patterson, Fred. S. Gibbs, ex-Justice Clarence Meade, John Reisenweber, Abraham Gruber, George Wanmaker, and others who have been for years the active lieutenants of Mr. Platt in local politics.

Other guests were Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, John T. Parkhurst of Bath, William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn, Jacob M. Worth of Kings, Louis F. Payn, William Leary, and George R. Bidwell of New York.

THE GUESTS ARRIVE.

Cheers Greet the Entrance of the Senator-Elect.

It took some time for the guests to be seated. They began arriving at 6 o'clock, but the banquet did not commence until shortly after 7 o'clock. The speakers and invited guests took their seats at that time, walking to the banquet tables in pairs in this order:

Thomas C. Platt and President Colvin.
Gov. Frank

took the centre seat, facing the body of the House, and next to him was State Treasurer Colvin. The other pairs divided and arranged themselves on each side of the guest of honor.

Mr. Platt was greeted with cheers as he took his seat at the banquet table. The other prominent political leaders were applauded as they were recognized, as were Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Gov. Black, as they preceded their party into the respective boxes. After prayer an hour and a half's discussion of the menu followed.

MR. COLVIN'S SPEECH.

Pays a Tribute to the Guest of the Evening.

It was nearly 9 o'clock before the toast list was reached. President Colvin in addressing the guest of the evening, said:

"This is no ordinary occasion. One thousand good and true Republicans have not assembled around these tables to-night, in the presence of a throng of equally loyal spectators, simply to enjoy the festivities.

"A more commendable motive prompts the presence of our guests. No idle or curious thought has suggested the attendance of these men. As the soldiers of an army delight to bask in the approving observation and presence of their victorious commander, so do the fighting, faithful followers of our intrepid political leader find pleasure in this scene of ratification, following so closely the election to the United States Senate of Thomas Collier Platt.

"High, high, mountain-high, has the hero of the hour risen above his accusers, defamers, and betrayers.

"There is one name that is in the heart of every guest this evening. A silent voice suggests tears mingled with our joy. The memory of the two men who were the Damon and Pythias of the '80s inspires most profound regret that Conkling cannot sit with us now, the destined twin of Platt returning, as is our guest of honor, to his rightful heritage.

"On a certain occasion the lamented Conkling arose in a banquet hall and in reply to remarks of the most laudatory character used in introducing him, said: 'My friends, I have suffered all conceivable manner of distress, pain, anguish, political disappointment—all those are no strangers to me. Grief has laid me low in the dust at the grave of those I dearly loved, but absolute discomfiture was never my lot before I sat here to-night and allowed this thick coat of soft soap to be spread all over me.'

"Knowing the natural modesty of the gentleman we seek to honor, it is not my intention to make him uncomfortable when the happiness of his friends is so complete.

"In behalf of those who first suggested this testimonial to Senator Platt, desire to convey their appreciation of your approval, and the hope that our organization, the State League of Clubs, may continue in and merit your favor."

MR. PLATT'S RESPONSE.

Discusses Sound Money, the Tariff, and Arbitration.

When the President introduced the Senator-elect, Mr. Platt received a royal welcome. His remarks were so well received that he was interrupted time and time again by the vociferous applause of his many friends from all over the State who had assembled to do him honor. Mr. Platt said:

"It is not without hesitation that I have again accepted the responsibilities of public office. Indeed, it seemed as though the temptation to do so had been put by, and that the remainder of my life would have no other relation to public affairs than such as become every citizen. Nor could the situation have arisen in which I should have sought even so high an honor as the one just conferred. I shall be acquitted, I think, of any affectation about office-seeking and office-holding, but it is a fact that I have not been a candidate for the Senate. I have not asked any member of the Legislature to vote for me. I did not even intimate until after the caucus that I should accept the office if it were tendered. That it has come under these circumstances, and with such generous expressions of goodwill and confidence from Republicans throughout the State, makes it a pleasing burden and a rich compensation for all that I have done and tried to do in my party's service. And so I shall go to Washington grateful to the Republican Party, devoted to the State of New York, and earnest in the resolution to exert whatever influence I may have, or may acquire, for the welfare of our incomparable country.

"It is especially gratifying to re-enter the Senate coincidentally with the inauguration of a Republican President. The support given by the State of New York to Major McKinley's candidacy abundantly testifies to the high hopes which our people place on his patriotic wisdom. The success of his Administration will be the success of the Republican Party, and no contribution that I can make to that great cause will be wanting.

Results of the Election.

"Sufficient time has passed since the November election to permit a close examination of its results. It cannot be said that they are wholly satisfactory. The bewildering programme of legislation proposed by Mr. Bryan obtained so great a popular support as to forbid the idea that agitation in its favor will be abandoned, and our Democratic friends who, without giving unqualified adhesion to Republican principles, nevertheless, constrained by their convictions on the money question to support the Republican candidates, should give sober consideration to this fact. It is not yet certain that any plan for the relief of the Treasury can pass the Senate as it will be constituted after the 4th of March. Capital will not invest, production will not increase, labor will not be adequately employed, until laws are passed to insure the Treasury against insolvency, and to guarantee the business interests of the country a safe and reasonable permanent basis on which to operate. If the changes in the composition of the Senate now in progress shall fail to produce a majority that can hold together for the enactment of such legislation, we shall have the same fight out of which we have just come to make again four years from now, under probably less favorable conditions.

"The lesson which this possibility teaches the sound-money Democrats, and the duty it enforces upon them, seem entirely clear. They can find no home in the Democratic Party. Their presence there is not wanted, whereas with us it is held in just esteem. They must come into the Republican Party, exert their due influence upon its politics, and accept their share of the responsibility for its work. And, without abandoning any vital principle, which they would not ask or expect, we must seek in all we do to hold their confidence and support.

Caused by the Tariff.

"People do not agitate themselves over theories of finance when they are getting along comfortably. The clamor for the free coinage of silver became serious only when an ill-considered tariff measure threw the business of the country into confusion and left the Treasury without an income sufficient to meet its inevitable expenditures. It was then that capital withdrew from investment. It was then that production was checked, that wages were reduced, that profits and earnings fell off, that labor was thrown out of employment, and that the people began to lend an ear to the theorists who told them that there was something the matter with their dollars. It was not in human nature for those who had enacted this mistaken law to admit it to be the origin of the troubles which at once came upon the country, and they cast about for other causes. One of these they found in the greenback, and they fell to abusing that useful feature of the currency with especial bitterness. It may be that the greenback is not an ideal form in which to express a public debt, or to supply the people with a substitute for money, and it certainly is true that no substitute for money should be legal tender.

"But it was not the greenback that caused the demand for gold, nor was it the greenback that shut down mills and reduced the opportunities of labor and the earnings of investment. It was the Wilson tariff law which did these things, and there would have been just as much gold to raise, and just as much trouble raising it, had the burden fallen on the banks instead of on the Treasury, and even then there would have been an enormous Treasury deficit. The trouble came with the revenue law, and the remedy is to be provided in the same way. No legislation is now necessary for the maintenance of the gold standard, and when we have replenished the Treasury, restored the public credit, and set the country's industries again on their feet, there will be time enough to look after the legal tenders, and to revise our no doubt disordered currency system.

Want the Protective Policy.

"There can be no pretense that the American people do not desire to return to the protective policy. They gave a much heavier majority in 1894 against the Wilson bill than in 1896 against all the combined vagaries of Bryanism. The question is not whether they can adapt themselves to a system of production which must be based on a lower standard of wages than has heretofore prevailed. They do not want to adapt themselves to such a system. The question is not whether revenues can be provided sufficient to meet the Government's necessities by patching up the Wilson bill with new internal taxes. The people do not want the Wilson bill patched up. They want it repealed, and in its place their plain demand, to which the election of two successive Republican majorities in the House of Representatives sufficiently testifies, is for the enactment of an intelligent and consistent tariff based in every schedule upon the principle of preventing the foreign producer of goods which compete with American goods from wholesaling his wares in the American market at prices which compel the American maker of such wares either to go out of business or to reduce the wages he pays to his labor.

The Arbitration Treaty.

"If there is no other respect in which the country is to be congratulated upon the result of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, it may be admitted that since the present Secretary of State assumed the direction of our foreign affairs, the position of our country abroad has improved. It has been demonstrated again that the consistent upholding of American interests in foreign lands does not necessarily involve disagreeable relations with foreign Governments, and that the just influence of our country can be preserved without offense to our neighbors. I have had no fair opportunity to examine the text of the arbitration treaty, or to consider the possibilities that may arise under its various provisions, but with the principle involved it seems as though all civilized men must be sympathetic. A war with England would be unspeakably wrong, and it ought to be rendered impossible, indeed, as a matter of fact, there is nothing in our situation to call for a war with anybody. The cause of liberty is always noble. It always deserves to succeed. I look to see the time when the people of every American country will govern themselves without theoretical or other interference from any European sovereignty, and the attitude of our people is bound to be one of friendly interest whenever the American subjects of a foreign power decide that the time has come for them to establish a free and independent American State.

"The attitude of our Government, however, can always express the sympathies of the people. It has its treaties to observe and its code of public law to respect. Acts of intervention, moreover, involve responsibilities, and these must be assumed with caution. We neither wish to govern Cuba nor to fight Spain, and no act of government should be performed which leads us in the direction either of these enterprises.

"It is a long while, Mr. Chairman, since such a celebration as this was possible. It is a long while since a Republican Governor of New York, a Republican Lieutenant Governor, a Republican Speaker of the Assembly, a full line of Republican State officers, a Republican United States Senator, and so great a body of Republican officials from the counties and municipalities of the State could assemble at a public banquet. Four years ago the thought of to-night's festival would have seemed absurd. Let us take care that four years hence it shall have no such seeming. Let us prove ourselves competent and honest and truly representative of the hopes and impulses of the people."

GOV. BLACK'S REMARKS.

A Brief Tribute of Respect to the Senator-Elect.

Gov. Black followed Mr. Platt. His response presented the usual element of briefness. He said:

"Fellow Citizens: In many respects this gathering is one of the most remarkable in the history of the State. It is in celebration of an event which under any circumstances would command attention, for the election of a Senator from the State of New York has a significance which is not confined to the people of our own Commonwealth. From the position of this State, its wealth, its history, its enormous population, and every element that constitutes its powers, its acts must fix the attention of those who understand and study the controlling forces in American affairs.

"The general interest in this occasion is increased because now, even more than in ordinary times, the policy of the entire country may depend upon those who hold in the Senate of the United States the credentials of New York. The troubles which have oppressed us in the few years just passed and which for many years theretofore had no parallel among us, must find an end or test our strength, as it has seldom been tested before in times of peace.

"The hope of returning prosperity is not yet fulfilled. And the people of this country, believing firmly now, as they did three months ago, that prosperity will only return when guided by the integrity and purpose of the Republican Party, will find no relief from their present apprehensions nor yield themselves to that sense of security and confidence which are essential to business success until they see in every department of the general Government the supremacy of that party re-established. Seldom has a revolution in public sentiment been so sweeping, seldom in so short a time has one political party received so full a vindication or another a rejection so complete.

"But of all the features which combine to make this assembly conspicuous, and, perhaps, historic, the most singular has not been named. Its political aspects may have been matched before, and may be some time again, but the personal record now celebrated with unanimous party accord will, I believe, long remain as the most striking example of the force of a personality in public affairs which the annals of this State supply.

"Not many years ago the same high honor which he has again assumed was laid down by the distinguished citizen in whose honor we have now assembled. Absolutely stripped of power, turning his face toward a public sentiment so set and overwhelming as to crush and destroy the political career of his then associate, one of the strongest and most chivalrous spirits of his age, the guest of this evening retired to private life.

"Weighed down by the disapproval of those whose high commission he had returned, he stood at a point which to most men would have marked the end of public service, but which to him was the beginning of a career which for brilliancy, skill, persistence, and final mastery has never been equaled in American politics. Steadily, with sagacity and foresight that have eluded many obstacles, with a courage that has overcome those he could not escape, surrounded by those who have disputed his ground at every step, subjected to such denunciation as seldom falls even upon the heads of public men, always patient and cool, he has risen to the undisputed leadership of his party.

"And while he joins with his associates to-night in commemorating a political victory, we cannot be unmindful that this occasion is to him a personal triumph. He has earned it by his unfailing devotion to his party, by his conspicuous service to the whole country, and I esteem myself honored in extending with others my respect and friendship to the distinguished guest of this distinguished company, who will soon be, as he was once before, a representative of the State of New York in the Senate of the United States, the Hon. Thomas C. Platt."

THE GARFIELD-CONKLING INCIDENT.

Ex-Senator Kellogg Talks of the Struggle of 1881.

Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, who was next called upon, said he presumed this honor had been imposed upon him in part because he happened to be a member of the Senate on an occasion made somewhat memorable by the extraordinary fact of two gentlemen holding the exalted positions of United States Senators, one of them but recently elected, resigning their seats, choosing to follow the commanding impulse of their sense of honor, dignity, and self-respect, rather than to subordinate these to the mere enjoyment of place and power. He continued:

"Into the merits of that much misunderstood drama it is not my province to enter, nor would it, perhaps, be proper for me to do so. The whirligig of time has at last brought, not revenge, but a tardy measure of justice. Only fourteen Senators who sixteen years ago witnessed Mr. Platt's retirement, now remain in public life. I believe they will all regard his restoration to that body as an honor to the State he will in part represent, and a flattering tribute to his lifelong fidelity to Republican principles."

The truth of history has never been established in regard to the episode which led to the resignation of Mr. Platt and his illustrious associate in 1881. Unhappily, the great tragedy made impossible, or at least indecorous, any public explanation which it was believed by many would have amply vindicated their course, so, with the chivalry inherent in both, they proved they "could suffer and be still." The contest was not, after all, so much a mere struggle for patronage; it was rather a bold assertion of the virility of the Senate, a maintenance of a constitution-given right to be consulted, to participate by advice and consent," in the exercise of the Executive powers of the Administration which inspired them."

Duty of the Party.

President E. D. Woodmansee from Ohio of the National League of Republican Clubs responded to the toast "Party Success." He said:

"The Republican Party has promised employment to labor and capital, and that promise must be kept, or the term of its power is limited. May we not hope that a Moses has sprung up from among us, who will show us the right way, so that in 1898 we may go back to the people with evidences of pledges redeemed."

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff followed. His remarks were brief, and consisted wholly of a tribute to the worth of Mr. Platt.

J. Sloat Fassett made one of his characteristic welcome responses. He congratulated both the party on its selection of Mr. Platt to be a United Senator and Mr. Platt on the success of his leadership of the party.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan preceded Mr. Depew. He congratulated the Republican Party on its victories in New York State and in the Nation, and prophesied a successful Administration at Washington after March 4.

DR. DEPEW ON THE FUTURE.

Warns the Party that It Must Redeem Its Campaign Pledges.

Chauncey M. Depew was the last speaker of the evening, and he held his auditors to the last.

Mr. Depew spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is always a pleasure for Republicans to meet with each other. It is especially gratifying when we assemble to-night under the joyous and hilarious conditions of a successful Presidential canvass. The party of progress is now the party of victory. After four years of the trial of other principles and of no principles, the country has turned again for relief to the time-honored policies of Republicanism.

"I am very glad to be with you and join in cordial congratulations to the guest of the evening upon the signal honor which, with rare unanimity, the Legislature has conferred upon him. I have been in political accord or discord, more accord than discord, with Mr. Platt for a quarter of a century, but during the whole of that period there has never been any break or disturbance of our personal friendship.

"The scene to-night recalls a memorable day sixteen years ago. Garfield's Administration had come into power, and Senator Conkling, the leader of the organization in our State, was on unfriendly terms with the President, and had not spoken for years to his Secretary of State, James G. Blaine. It was in the air that the Administration was to be antagonized by New York. Vice President Arthur came to Albany with a candidate for United States Senator, claiming also that he represented the leader, and Mr. Platt appeared, on his own behalf, and equally divided the organization's force. I did not want to be United States Senator. It meant ruin to a professional and business career which I meant to make a success, and the selection would have been a personal calamity. But Mr. Blaine came to New York with a message from the President insisting that I should take the field. My friends held the balance of power. I was a candidate only to represent the Garfield Administration. I said to Mr. Platt: 'You can have my strength if, as Senator, you will support the President.' His answer was: 'I have done my best to elect a Republican President, and as Senator I will support him.'

Platt and Garfield.

"Mr. Platt was nominated and elected. The disagreement between the Administration and Senator Conkling, which had been anticipated, came about, and Mr. Platt had to face the difficult question of going with his organization under the commands of its autocratic and imperious leader, or of keeping his pledge. The pledge was not a bond, nor letter, but the word of a man whom, I believe, never broke his promise, and rather than break that promise he resigned from the Senate and surrendered his commission. This little incident reveals the secret of his success in politics. In the general break-up which followed the Senatorial canvass, every representative in the State had the same opportunities, the same constituency, the same future for effort and work as the guest of the evening, and the result demonstrates that he has made his own career. The best school of politics in the United States is the Assembly of the State of New York.

"Our guest of to-night must surrender much to be Senator from the State of New York, but the State and the country will find, in my judgment, that his ripe experience, his familiarity with public affairs, and his ability and good judgment will be of the greatest service in that august body, the Senate of the United States. We have elected our President, we have the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, and the Senate by a narrow margin. Now that the bonfires have burned out, and the shoutings have died out, there rests upon the Republican Party the responsibilities of the Government.

"Now that we are in power, we cannot satisfy the country with our past, glorious as it is. Our past is only our inspiration. But the country was never in such good condition for good times. There is plenty of money, plenty of waiting enterprises, plenty of glorious opportunities for capital and labor, all waiting upon confidence and upon an assured policy of peace and rest.

Tariff and Currency.

"Let us not postpone the issues or the solving of them, let us not leave the whole Summer and Fall in doubt as to what we will do. Extra sessions may be bad, but there are times when an extra session is a blessing. Let us formulate a moderate, sensible tariff, one which will yield abundant revenues for the carrying on of the Government; one which will start mills and the factories that were legislated out of existence by the Wilson bill; one which will give the farmer, the American farmer, hope and courage; one which will make America again America for Amercans. Let us not fear the currency question, but take the Government out of the banking business and adopt a system so elastic that in every community the National banks locally there can, upon a liberal system, be able to issue currency as the needs of the community require. Let us give the world to understand that the Monroe doctrine is an impregnable principle of American diplomacy and international law; be, as we can be, the leader for the peace of the world and the advancement of civilization by promoting in every possible way the peaceful arbitration of international disputes.

"Is the Republican Party equal to the task? On this question the past gives an emphatic answer, 'Aye.' Broad, National, patriotic, and radical, it solved the slavery question by the emancipation proclamation, it solved the dissoluton of the Union by the armies and the navies of the Union, it solved the reunion of the States by reconstruction acts framed upon the martyr's maxim of malice toward none and charity for all. As in the hour of deepest distress and distrust it issued the greenback, otherwise its promise to pay, based upon the National existence for the salvation of our country, and sold it down to 33 cents on the dollar, so when the country became prosperous again, and great again, and rich again, the Republican Party, equal always to the present and to the future, disregarding the cry of selfishness that the creditor should only be paid the amount which he himself had paid for the note, redeemed its promise in full; it put the ragged greenback which had saved the country into the crucible of credit, and by the alchemy of honesty transmitted it into gold. The motto of a great and successful party must always be, 'Onward.' Its watchword must always be, 'Forward.'"

It was after midnight when Dr. Depew completed his speech and the guests began to depart.

Assets Exceed Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Chicago Title and Trust Company, assignee of the American Brewing, Malting and Elevator Company, filed an inventory in the County Court yesterday, showing the assets and liabilities of the insolvent concern. The assignee says that among the assets is a claim against the American Brewing Company of $177,943.37. The remaining assets consist principally of real estate, including an eight-story malt house and two elevators, valued on the insolvent company's books at $370,000; a pneumatic malt house, $231,077.55; a brewery plant, $307,882.64. The total assets are $1,307,761.60. The total liabilities are $859,533.97.

Died from a Fall.

A middle-aged man, who, from cards and letters found in his pockets, is supposed to be P. Charles Adams of Plainfield, N. J., died in the Hudson Street Hospital last evening from a fracture of the skull caused by a fall. He was ascending the steps of the Palmer Building, 167 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when he fell, striking upon his forehead. He was well clad, and his appearance was that of a well-to-do business man.

SENATE AFTER MARCH 4

REPUBLICANS NOT AT ALL SURE OF CONTROLLING IT.

They Fear that They Will Not Be Able to Carry Through the Party Measures Even with the Vice President's Help.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Republican Senators talk as if they had abandoned hope of controlling the Senate on a strict party vote even with the aid of the Vice President's decisive ballot in an emergency.

No positive calculations can be made as to the respective figuring up of Republicans, Democrats, and Populists until all the Senatorial elections are over. There is no danger, however, in assuming that the balance of power will rest with the Populists and the Silver Republicans, and the indications are that the latter will probably ally themselves with the Democrats upon every strictly party measure, with the exception, possibly, of the tariff.

Without taking into consideration the three States, Kentucky, Idaho, and Oregon, where there is some doubt as to the outcome of the Senatorial contests, the parties in the Senate, after March 4, will stand as follows: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 34; Populists, 5; Silver Republicans, 6

It is next to certain the Republicans will get the Senators from Oregon and Kentucky, which will make their number forty-four, just one less than half the Senate. In all probability a Democrat will be elected in Utah and in Idaho, and in South Dakota a silver man will be elected, who will not act with the Republicans. It therefore may be assumed as certain that for all practical purposes the Republicans will have but forty-four votes, and will have to secure assistance from either the Populists or the Silver Republicans before they can pass any partisan legislation.

It is conceded that the Republicans will be able to pass their tariff bill. Of the silver Republicans and Populists who aided in the Democratic campaign last Fall, at least four are protectionists—Senators Teller, Stewart, Pettigrew, and Jones. These four are likely to vote for a tariff bill, both because their inclinations and opinions are in favor of protection and because they believe that the only manner in which need of monetary reform in this country can be thoroughly demonstrated is by permitting the passage of a protective measure which will fail to improve conditions or to relieve distress. For this reason it is anticipated that the tariff bill will pass, but upon no other question of partisan legislation will the Republicans be able to secure assistance from either the Populists or the silver Republicans. On strict party questions there will be 46 votes opposed to the 44 of the Republicans.

FIGHT ON IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. Lodge Claims It's Made by Steamship Companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Lodge said to-night: "I learned to-day that dispatches were being poured in on members of Congress, especially Western members, urging them to vote against the Immigration bill which will come up in the House on conference report to-morrow. I have just received a dispatch which shows how this is being done and what the interest is which is thus seeking to defeat the Immigration bill. The dispatch which has been received is as follows:

MILLBANK, South Dakota.

To Senator H. C. Lodge:

"Dispatch herewith is a copy of those flooding this section, and shows coercion upon Western Congressmen and evil influences of corporations. As American citizens we deplore conditions opening our gates to the paupers, Anarchists, and refuse of aliens. F. W. A. POPIE."

The copy of the dispatch referred to is as follows:

"To F. W. A. Popie, Millbank, South Dakota:

"Immigration bill comes up in House Wednesday. Wire your Congressman, our expense, protesting against proposed exclusion, and requesting bill be defeated, informing him that vote in favor means defeat next election.

"CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
"North German Lloyd."

"Mr. Popie, I am informed by Senator Pettigrew, is a well-known citizen of reputation and high standing in Millbank.

"Claussenius & Co., the signers of the dispatch with which the Western country is being flooded, are the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. No explanation is needed to account for their tender sympathy for intending immigrants to the United States, for their fear that families should be separated, which the bill does not in the least necessitate; for their opposition to the provisions including both sexes, or for their general hostility to any restriction of immigration, I am very glad to have this opportunity of proving the truth of what I said in the Senate, that the opposition to the restriction emanates entirely from the steamship companies that bring them."

REBUKE TO SENATORS.

The Observer Criticises Their Attitude on the Arbitration Treaty.

In the issue of The New York Observer for this week is the following editorial note on the arbitration treaty:

"Some of the United States Senators seem to be restive on account of the course of their constituents in advising and urging prompt and decisive action upon the arbitration treaty. They question not only the wisdom and taste of such appeals, but go further and characterize them as impertinent and ignorant endeavors to force Senators to ratify the treaty.

"It is proper that such Senatorial utterances and opinions should be rebuked. The Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled are the servants of the people, elected to do their will so far as they are able to know it. So far from resenting the expression of this will, or refraining from carrying it out, they should welcome its expression and hasten to obey it.

"It is the right, and more than this, the duty of every citizen to give influence to his political wishes in every great crisis and upon every important question, and those who are elected to legislate for the people are bound to inquire what the people desire and to respect their wishes. It is wise and proper to consider carefully and judicially such a matter as a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, but to resent the advice and appeals of good and wise and intelligent men respecting the course to be pursued, and to characterize such advice as ignorant interference is unbecoming in a Senator.

"Many of those who asked the confirmation of this treaty know as much, if not more, than most of the members of the Senate upon this subject. Some of them have made it a lifelong study, and have labored in connection with great and good men of other lands for exactly such a result among many nations as this treaty contemplates between the two English-speaking countries. For Senators to call such men ignorant and impertinent, and to sneer at their efforts to impress public servants with a due sense of their duties and responsibilities, is to exhibit a very poor comprehension of their place in the National Government.

"It may be that long tenures of office, and the habit of acting without regard to public opinion, have led some Senators to think that the people are careless of what is done in Congress, and given them mistaken ideas of their independence and authority. It is well that the outburst of popular opinion should now and then dispel such false sentiments, and let those whom by courtesy we style our rulers understand that this is a Government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

Will Redeem the Bonds at Par.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company has given notice that on Feb. 1 it will redeem at par the remaining bonds outstanding of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railway, which is now a part of the Illinois Central's Louisville division. Many of the bonds have already been retired by means of a sinking fund. The amount yet to be redeemed is not stated. The bonds are nearly all held in New York.

SOCIAL REFORM CLUB TOPICS.

Cab Drivers' Strike, Greater New York Charter, and the Borough System Before It.

The work of the Greater New York Charter Commission was discussed at last night's meeting of the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, and some of the speakers used severe language in condemnation of it. Among the many matters gone into were how many chambers the Municipal Assembly should consist of, the giving of public funds to private institutions, the referendum, and the necessity for more consideration by the public of the provisions of the charter.

Charles B. Spahr presided. The committee recently appointed by the club to attempt a settlement of the cab drivers' strike made a report, in which a resort to violence by members of the Liberty Dawn Association was regretted, and which expressed the opinion "that it is impolitic and not in the interests of industrial peace for employers to insist that employes shall only deal with them individually." The report mentioned the work done by the committee to bring about a settlement of the dispute. It was signed by Ernest H. Crosby, E. D. Page, C. M. Perry, Father Ducey, J. K. Paulding, and Charles F. Wingate.

Most of the discussion arose on a resolution submitted by the club's Committee on Referendum, wanting the charter amended so as to include the referendum feature. E. D. Page, who presented the resolution, did not think the charter provided for a home-rule system for the new municipality, and he did not think the people had opportunity to understand it. Eltweed Pomeroy wanted not only the charter submitted to a referendum, but to have the provision inserted in the charter that all questions of importance should be decided by the referendum.

Charles B. Stover did not agree with those who favored delaying the adoption of the charter. Its passage would stop immediately the giving away of public franchises.

J. P. Kohler was against delay, and thought it inexpedient to report against it in its present shape.

James W. Pryor said he had wallowed in the proposed charter for the last month, and it is a disgrace to civilization. He described it as being about as imperfect as the human mind could make it. "It is monstrously involved," said he; "monstrously confused. No man knows the powers of the Municipal Assembly, and the courts will have to tell us." Mr. Pryor was applauded as he described the charter as "so bad that we can have no faith in it." He opposed it as a "most dangerous instrument."

Moses Oppenheimer said the amendments made by the commission to the original draft made matters worse. They had made private institutions still more independent and assertive and less amenable to the people. Public funds were to be given away so that "hot-house education" under Church supervision might be furnished to children, who afterward returned to the community as misfits.

John Brooks Leavitt humorously referred to the work the construction of the charter would give to lawyers, and as reporting it meant its passage, he thought delay was essential.

Charles F. Wingate could not vote on the resolution conscientiously, as he did not understand the charter. Clarence Davies was also for the referendum, and James H. Mullen loved haste for the enemies it had made. Abram S. Hewitt was no friend of the workingman, he said. When the resolution was put to the meeting, the Chairman declared it carried.

Prof. Goodnow of Columbia College gave an address on "The Borough System," in which he traced the municipal history of New York, London, and Paris. He advocated recognition of wards or localities as essential to the success of municipal government, by making the administration approachable to the greater number of citizens.

RELIC FOR THE CATHEDRAL.

Bishop Potter Receives a Piece of Iona Cathedral's Altar.

The Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Diocesan House, Lafayette Place. There were present Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Wesley Brown, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, George MacCulloch Miller, Secretary, and Stephen P. Nash.

John W. Wood, General Secretary, and Silas McBee, Vice President, of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, presented to the cathedral a piece of the high altar of Columba's Cathedral at Iona, one of the Hebrides Islands, Scotland. This cathedral at Iona was founded about 535, and the relic was found in Iona in 1773 by Dr. Anderson, founder of the Andersonian University, in Glasgow, while he and Dr. Samuel Johnson were on a visit to the Hebrides.

It was afterward given to Dr. Gordon, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow. Messrs. Wood and McBee got possession of the relic last Summer, while on a tour of Great Britain. They found it in St. Andrew's Church, and application was made for it, the request being indorsed by Bishop Potter. After considerable deliberation the relic was broken and a piece sent to this country, arriving a week ago. Messrs. McBee and Wood made presentation addresses, which were responded to by Bishop Potter, on behalf of the Trustees. The relic will be inlaid in the altar of the new cathedral.

DR. ROSENO IN A HOSPITAL.

Said that His Mind Has Become Unbalanced.

Dr. Bernard Roseno, a successful young Harlem physician, was taken before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon, who committed him to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

Dr. Roseno lived with his parents and brothers at 238 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. His brother Daniel, who made the complaint, said that the doctor's mind was unbalanced and that he had been the victim of strange hallucinations for some time. Yesterday morning he became violent. Dr. Roseno made a specialty of the study of nervous diseases. One of his ideas was that he was a second Svengali.

Dr. Roseno seemed perfectly sane in court, and begged not to be committed to the hospital, because it would ruin his reputation.

THOMAS FITZPATRICK'S DEATH

His Body Found at the Foot of a Stairway.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, a well-known Democratic politician of Hoboken, and a former School Trustee, was found dead at the foot of the stairs in the house, 62 Adams Street, Hoboken, yesterday morning. His neck was broken, but his watch and money were found in his pocket.

He attended a ball given by the M. J. Lally Association Monday night. His wife went home with friends at 2 o'clock, but he remained until 3 o'clock. He lives at 58 Adams Street, but it is known he entered 62 because he knocked at several doors. His voice was recognized, and he was told he had made a mistake. Then he started down stairs.

A policeman found the halldoor open, and discovered the body at 4:30 o'clock. It was taken to the undertaking establishment of A. J. Volk, who afterward refused to surrender it to Undertaker William N. Parslow, who was employed by the family. Volk asserted he was a Deputy Coroner, appointed by Coroner Greenleaf, and was authorized to hold the body until County Physician Converse gave a permit for burial. Dr. Converse was notified, but had not reached Hoboken up to a late hour. Mrs. Fitzpatrick is prostrated by her husband's sudden death and her inability to secure the body for burial.

Sir Robert Stewart Dying.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—Sir Robert Stewart lies in a hospital in this city close to death, the result of a peculiar accident. His neck is broken. That he must die is almost a certainty. He was found yesterday at 1328 Fifteenth Street, where he fell, fracturing his skull at the base of the brain and breaking the vertebrae. He is connected with the Scottish Life Assurance Society of Edinburgh, and was in Denver for the Germania Life.

Facts

Are worth more than theories. It is a fact that pure, rich, nourishing blood is given and good health established and maintained by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania is at the Imperial.

—Gen. James Barnett of Cleveland is at the Manhattan.

—Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie is at the Murray Hill.

—R. O. Upton, L. E. Herring, and Henry Levis of Philadelphia, and Ira B. Hudson of Syracuse are at the Everett.

—M. A. Griffith of Baltimore, George T. Tucker of Philadelphia, and William Mason of Binghamton are at the Westminster.

—C. S. Hartwell of Boston, Alfred B. Duff of Pittsburg, and J. P. Walker of St. Louis are at the Normandie.

—Charles O. Collins of Chicago, Albin Garrett of Philadelphia, and C. D. Hammond of Albany are at the Windsor.

—Marion Warner of Rochester, D. K. Porter of Richmond, Va.; Eugene R. Shippen of Boston, and W. S. Godbe of Salt Lake City are at the Astor.

—J. F. Pride of Chicago, A. W. Stedman of Boston, and Whitney Smith, William Alderson, and W. A. Dick of Philadelphia are at the Holland.

—D. N. Golway and A. De H. Sampson of Boston, William Henry of Buffalo, and Thomas H. White of Baltimore are at the Marlborough.

—F. M. Jobson of Philadelphia, J. R. Rossman of Boston, Charles T. Boughton of Troy, and C. E. Morris of Rochester are at the Park Avenue.

—Charles Kendall Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin; Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Selden H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge S. E. Williamson of Cleveland, Andrew A. Allan of Montreal, Major C. E. Dutton, United States Army, and S. R. Callaway, President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Boughton, E., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. F. Boughton, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Bright, C. E., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brush & Bull Co., Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, domestics and dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Ladd, upholstery goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. Washburn, furniture, 120 Franklin Street.

—Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Albert.

—Ellinger, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Ellinger, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway.

—Emerson & Adams, Portland, Me.; C. E. Emerson, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, notions, 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. O. Hatton, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

—Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Sinnatt, dress goods, 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss C. Gundersdorff, millinery, 60 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Hutzler, cloaks and boys' clothing, 60 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

—Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, boys' clothing; Hoffman House.

—Mann, J. H. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Leon Mann, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

—Moore & Biers, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Moore, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Sibley, ladies and infants' wear, 120 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Weber, millinery; St. George Hotel.

—Watt & Shund, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lydemore, stationery and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Webb, Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, notions; F. Freyschlag, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 481 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and embroideries, rib

BIG PHILADELPHIA FIRE

Sixty Buildings Destroyed or Gutted and Property Valued at $1,000,000 Burned by the Conflagration.

WANAMAKER'S STORE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY FLAMES.

Desperate Fight of the Firemen, Impeded by Ice and a Freezing Temperature — The Biggest Fire in Philadelphia for Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The fire which started at 6:45 o'clock this morning from an overheated oven in the basement of the six-story iron building 1,309 to 1,317 Market Street, burned over the blocks bounded by Thirteenth and Juniper Streets and Market and Filbert Streets, destroyed or gutted sixty buildings and consumed property valued at $1,000,000.

Many small storekeepers lost their all, and several thousand working people were cast out of employment. The damaged buildings were generally fully insured.

The fire was the worst that has been experienced in Philadelphia in a generation. The scene of the destruction was in the very heart of the city. Many of the properties destroyed, especially on Thirteenth, Juniper, and Silver Streets, the latter a small thoroughfare running between Market and Filbert Streets, were small, old-fashioned dwelling houses, and, aside from the loss to their tenants, their destruction will probably be to the ultimate good, if newer and more modern buildings are erected on their sites.

Surrounding this section, though, are many handsome wholesale stores, and, on the south side of Market Street, directly opposite where the fire raged the fiercest, is the famous general store of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker. Though on fire time and again, and while the frontage on Market Street was badly damaged, the store was saved from destruction.

To the west of the fire, but separated from it by the great width of the street and pavement at this point, is the great pile of white marble buildings used as the City Hall. Beyond the cracking of some of the plate glass windows by the intense heat, the Hall escaped unscathed.

Nobody Seriously Hurt.

While there were a number of minor casualties among the firemen, no one was very seriously hurt, and but one death is chargeable to the fire. John A. Felt, a bookkeeper in the employ of a business firm in the vicinity, dropped dead from heart disease produced by the excitement attending the fire.

The building at 1,309 to 1,317 Market Street was occupied on the upper floors by the umbralla factory of Hirsh Brothers. They also occupied the lower floor of 1,309 as a salesroom. Dennett's eating café occupied two other rooms on the ground floor, and the western room of the building 1,317 Market Street was occupied by Hanscom Brothers, grocers. The Hanscom Brothers used the basement of their store as a bakery, and in this basement two bakers were at work this morning. Their furnace was overheated, a little spark flew out, a blaze followed, and almost in an instant the two workmen were stretched half conscious on the floor by the overpowering smoke.

The smoke curled its way up through the floor and a porter at work sweeping out the room dashed into the street, calling "Fire!" A policeman at the corner rung in an alarm and then went back to the building to investigate the fire. Some one bethought himself of the two bakers, and two young men employed in the establishment bravely descended through the smoke and dragged the half-suffocated men out.

The First Engine.

The first engine was on the scene three minutes after the alarm was struck, but the fire was already bursting through the floors. It was a fearful morning to fight a fire. The thermometer was near zero, and the first line of hose, as it was unreeled, burst and covered everything surrounding with water that turned to ice the moment it struck. The flames gained on the firemen, and alarm after alarm was rung in, until every engine in the city was hurrying to the scene. Thousands of workers on their way to their places of business were attracted by the fire, and the streets in the vicinity speedily became impassable from the curious and surging throng.

The police forced the crowd back by mighty efforts, and got their fire ropes up, and the firemen were able to work to a better advantage. The trolley cars on Market, Thirteenth, and Filbert Streets were brought to a standstill, and the wires by which they are run began to snap in the vicinity of the fire and hang down into the street, threatening death to all who came in contact with them. The current was soon turned off, and this danger was averted.

The flames in the meanwhile had eaten their way up through the Hirsh Building and broken through the roof. Hirsh Brothers employed about 500 hands, mostly girls, but, as few of them had arrived at work when the fire broke out, those that were there easily made their way to the street before the flames reached the upper stories.

Wind Fans the Flames.

A strong wind from the west fanned the fire and carried burning brands of destruction to the roofs of the surrounding houses. The firemen worked under the most discouraging conditions, the hosemen and laddermen taking their lives in their hands as they crawled cautiously up the ice-coated rungs of their ladders, dragging after them their lines of hose, which were encased in a solid covering of ice. The streets around the fire were coated with ice, and neither men nor horses could maintain their footing except by the exercise of the greatest caution. The fronts of the surrounding buildings upon which the water had been played presented a beautiful spectacle as they flashed back from their icy walls the rays of the morning sun. The firemen's rubber coats stiffened around them, and frequently some benumbed man was borne away by his comrades and hurried to the hospital by the waiting ambulances.

A peculiarity of the fire as it grew larger was the great quantity of smoke. This further handicapped the firemen. This smoke at times would descend to the street in an almost solid cloud, and the firemen were driven back, gasping for breath.

It was seen that the Hirsh Building was doomed, and the firemen turned their attention to saving adjoining properties. At first this, too, seemed to be a hopeless task. Building after building along Market Street crumbled beneath the touch of the fiery tongues of flame enwrapping them, and when the rear wall of the Hirsh Building fell into Silver Street the fire leaped across and entered the seven-story double iron building fronting on Filbert Street, occupied by Dunlap & Clark, printers; the Collins Carriage Manufacturing Company, and numerous other firms. The entire block at this time was honeycombed by fire.

Wanamaker's Store Attacked.

The firemen feared that the great Wanamaker establishment would go, and they had watched it like hawks. Mr. Wanamaker himself had arrived early, and, dismissing the greater number of his 3,500 employes, marshaled under his own direction the fire force of the store. These men were on the low roof of the Market Street front, and they speedily quenched the burning brands that fell there. Then the Market Street front of the Hirsh Building fell into the street. A torrent of fire rolled out and flowed across the wide street and broke against Wanamaker's. The building shriveled and blistered beneath the fierce deluge, and a tongue of flame shot up from the high clock tower at the corner of Thirteenth and Market Streets.

The jets from the hose could not reach the flames in the tower, and the entire building seemed threatened with destruction. The tower crumbled and fell, and this proved the salvation of the building, for the firemen were then able to fight the heart of the fire, and soon had it under control, although the entire Market Street front of the store was deluged with water and the whole building was filled with smoke. Under the direction of Chief Baxter of the Fire Department, Mayor Warwick, and Director of Public Safety Riter, the firemen did magnificent work, and by noon they succeeded in obtaining the upper hand of the fire.

The Fire Confined.

Though the fronts of the buildings on the east side of Thirteenth Street were scorched, the fire was confined to the block in which it started. Hirsh Brothers' building was completely destroyed, and all the other buildings on the Market Street front, with the exception of the grocery store of Showell & Fryer, at Juniper and Market Streets, went down in destruction. The small stores along Thirteenth Street to Silver Street shared the same fate, but the rest of the block escaped entire destruction. It was gutted and ravaged by the flames, but the losses at that part will not be total.

While the firemen were struggling with the fire two alarms came in from other sections of the city, and it was necessary to withdraw several engines and send them whence these alarms came. Fortunately these fires were small, and the companies were able to return to the scene of the greatest destruction.

AS VIEWED IN NEW YORK.

Insurance Companies and Wanamaker's Store Are Not Greatly Affected.

The destruction of part of the Wanamaker stock in Philadelphia yesterday morning does not in any way affect Mr. Wanamaker's New York house. Mr. Ogden, one of the partners here, stated last evening that the fire was hardly serious enough to exhaust the reserve supplies of goods, and there was no thought of shipping stock from this city. His advices were that the damaged store was about ready to open again at noon. Most of the stock had been removed to other parts of the building, and was not even wet. He was inclined to think that the bad effects of the fire would not be long visible in the store, though it might take two or three months to replace the tower and chimes.

There was no insurance on the property. Mr. Wanamaker had a disagreement with the insurance companies several years ago, Mr. Ogden said, and since that time has not had either building or stock insured. Mr. Ogden had no definite information as to the extent of the loss at Wanamaker's, but thought that $100,000 might cover the damage on building and stock.

Mr. Wanamaker owns the seven-story brick building on Filbert Street, which is occupied by the Dunlap Printing Company. This structure was badly damaged, but not totally destroyed.

Dennett's restaurant, adjoining the store of the Hanscom Brothers, where the fire originated, sustained a loss of about $50,000. Mr. Dennett is a New York man, and has eating places in this city, Philadelphia, and a number of Western cities.

The Philadelphia fire was a leading topic in this city all day, but the insurance companies were less affected than might be supposed, considering the extent of the conflagration.

Marshall Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, who was seen at his home at No. 279 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, said that his Philadelphia agent had telegraphed that the company would sustain a loss of $2,000.

LOSSES BY THE BIG FIRE.

They Are Estimated to Amount to at Least $1,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The principal losses by the fire are as follows:

Hirsh & Brother, umbrellas; Hanscom Brothers, grocers, and A. W. Dennett, restaurant, 1,309 to 1,317 Market Street. Buildings total loss. Loss on building and contents, $300,000. The loss to the three tenants and on the building is fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by the estate of the late Henry G. Gibson.

No. 1,319 Market Street, owned by Henry C. Lea, and occupied by Blum Brothers, cloak manufacturers. Loss on building and contents, $250,000; fully covered by insurance.

The Dunlap Building, 1,306 to 1,310 Filbert Street, owned by John Wanamaker. Loss on building, $50,000; insurance, $35,000. The building was occupied by numerous tenants, the principal losers among whom are the Dunlap Printing Company, whose loss is covered by an insurance of $68,000; the Wilbur Printing Company, loss covered by an insurance of $10,000; the Collins Carriage Company, loss, $10,000; fully covered by insurance.

John Wanamaker's store, Thirteenth and Market Streets, $100,000 loss, mostly by water; covered by private insurance.

The Joseph Harrison, Jr., estate owns 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, and 1325 Market Street, the rear of 1327 and 1329 Market Street, the rear of 25 and 27 North Juniper Street, and 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 North Thirteenth Street. Most of these were small buildings and were badly gutted, but the loss on them was pretty completely covered by insurance. These buildings were occupied mostly by small tenants in a small line of business, and most of them carried lines of insurance nearly sufficient to cover their losses.

The losses were distributed among so many that only an approximate idea of the total loss could be gathered; but the greater part is covered by insurance. The total loss will probably not exceed $1,000,000.

AGAINST SIXTH AVENUE ROAD.

Suit Begun to Compel Removal of Track from Lenox Avenue.

Ernest L. Conant, as counsel for Robert J. Gray, yesterday began a suit in the Supreme Court to restrain the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from operating their road in Lenox Avenue.

The court is asked in Mr. Gray's complaint to compel the removal of the tracks in Lenox Avenue and that the companies be compelled to pay him $12,000 damages, which he has suffered as an owner of the property at 235 Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets. He also asks the court to declare null and void a resolution passed by the Common Council in 1894 requiring the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to construct and operate the railroad on Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth Street and the Harlem River.

An application will soon be made for an injunction

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney, and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

TAMMANY'S POLICY OUTLINED

A Declaration Confined Chiefly to an Attack on Reform City Government.

A LETTER FROM W. J. BRYAN.

Speech from ex-Senator O'Sullivan, in Which He Promises Relentless War — Nothing Said About Silver.

The Tammany Hall General Committee, in reorganizing in the Wigwam last night for this year, paid no attention whatever to the recent silver issue. Not a word was said about it in its resolutions, which were mainly confined to local issues.

While the Presidential canvass and the Chicago platform were not referred to in the resolutions, toward the end of the meeting this letter, which was received very early in December by John C. Sheehan, was read by Secretary McGoldrick, by direction of the Executive Committee. It was dated Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 1:

My Dear Mr. Sheehan: I wish you would express to Tammany my high appreciation of the services rendered by the organization during the campaign just closed. They did their duty, and did it well, and are not to blame for our defeat. To you I am specially indebted. Our cause will yet triumph. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN.

This was received with great applause, and it was the only reference made during the evening to Tammany's fight for silver.

Keynote of the Meeting.

It was the policy of the Wigwam's managers to make the keynote of the first meeting of the year opposition to the reform government of the city. "Relentless war" was declared on the present local administration.

There was an unusually large crowd at the meeting, due partly to the big delegations that came down from the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, where new committees have been organized with Henry D. Purroy and Jacob Seabold out of the organization. James McCartney took Mr. Purroy's place, and the four new leaders from the Thirty-fourth District were on hand with W. J. Ellis to do the talking. The Hayes-Davidson faction, which won the primary fight in the Thirty-third District, was out in big numbers, and there was a demonstration when Nicholas J. Hayes handed up the credentials, the cheering being led by Alfred J. Johnson.

Chairman Martin of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order, and named Augustus W. Peters for temporary Chairman. Then the preliminary organization was effected by the appointment of Committees on Resolutions, Permanent Organizations, and Contested Seats.

The Contestants Appeared.

Civil Justice Fallon handed up the protest of the Burke-Fallon faction from the Thirty-third District. It declares that the police interfered in behalf of the Hayes-Davidson faction, and that men who were not entitled to vote voted at the primary. Ex-Assemblyman J. F. Reilly handed up a protest against the primary in the Twenty-third District, on the ground that the contestants were deprived of their rights. Abraham Levy protested because the Thirty-third District was not allowed representation upon the committees, but was overruled by the Chairman.

After the recess, E. C. Sheehy, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, presented the report. It disposed of the contest in the Twenty-third District by declaring for the regular ticket, headed by William E. Stillings, on the ground that no notice of contest had been filed. J. F. Reilly reviewed the protest of the contestants, and they are going to keep up their organization in the district. The contest in the Thirty-third was referred to a committee of seven, which will give a hearing at Tammany Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Officers of the General Committee.

The report of the Committee on Organization, of which Charles F. Allen was Chairman, made Augustus W. Peters Chairman of the General Committee, Randolph Guggenheimer Vice Chairman, and John B. McGoldrick, P. A. Whitney, Jacob A. Marks, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Jr., James F. Delaney, and David Rourke Secretaries.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Guggenheimer, under the new rule, will be a member of the Executive Committee. He was for gold in the last campaign. The office of Vice Chairman in Tammany is a new one. On a resolution offered last night by John C. Sheehan, who received a big reception, all the standing committees will have Vice Chairmen, and all the Vice Chairmen, with the exception of the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Organization, will have seats in the Executive Committee, which, under the new rule, will have eighty-six members. It is supposed that when Chairman Peters announces the Standing Committees it will be found that the Vice Chairmen will be Democrats who have been conspicuous in the party, but who have not affiliated with Tammany's policy—especially its policy of last year. It is part of the Tammany plan to "unite the party."

Ex-Senator T. C. Sullivan was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and the "resolutions" which he presented were in the form of a declaration to the voters. They did not start out with the usual adherence to the Democratic principles, but with a criticism of the Republican management of affairs in the Nation since the beginning of President Harrison's Administration and in the State since the end of Gov. Flower's Administration. The Republican Party was charged with wastefulness and extravagance in the use of public money in both National and State affairs.

Reform Government Attacked.

Then the declaration attacked the City Government. Speaking of the local campaign of 1894, it said:

"The Democratic Administration was the target for the most vindictive abuse and misrepresentation. Its candidates were opposed by an almost united press, a carefully organized body of sensational clergymen, a coterie of misguided Democrats, and powerful corporations which two Tammany Mayors insisted should bury telegraph wires, obey State laws and city ordinances, pay their fair proportion of taxes, and no longer enjoy the privileges denied to the citizen."

Then the declaration went at the tax rate and pointed out the difference between the tax rates under Mayors Gilroy and Grant and the tax rate under Mayor Strong's administration. It said that the figures of the Board of Estimate showed that it would require $10,622,039.46 more to run the city administration during the last year of Mayor Strong's administration than it did during the last year of Mayor Gilroy's.

In reference to the Chamber of Commerce's address on the bonded indebtedness of the city in 1894, the declaration said:

Against the Chamber of Commerce.

"The Chamber of Commerce was not honest with the public in the campaign of 1894. Every member must have been convinced that the election of Hugh J. Grant was not a menace to the credit of the city, for the official records furnished proof that from 1889 to 1895, a period of six years, no trouble had ever been experienced by the Democratic officials to dispose above par, of all the 2½ and 3 per cent. bonds placed upon the market. The financial condition of the city was beyond question, and it was never found necessary to advertise for bond purchasers in every foreign country; to postpone a bond sale for lack of suitable bids, or to personally plead with capitalists in Wall Street to save any former administration from ridicule and disgrace."

Figures of increased appropriations to the various departments were mustered to show that there are nearly 6,000 more employes in the City Government now than there were in 1894, and that the amount paid for salaries has increased more than $5,000,000. Benefits to the taxpayers were declared to be by no means commensurate with the expenditures.

Something About Street Cleaning.

The declaration says that, with the large increase in the appropriations for cleaning the streets, the people have a right to demand cleaner streets, and it is intimated that Tammany would have put the block system into operation if it could have got the money.

The reformed school system is declared to have proved "a source of embarrassment and dismay to every Principal and teacher in the system, and materially interferes with the education of the children." Mayor Strong's administration was criticised for not providing more schoolhouses. It is declared that "during the administrations of Mayors Grant and Gilroy the number of new schools erected and old ones enlarged was thirty-three, which is three times larger than the number provided for during the terms of Mayors Grace, Hewitt, and Strong combined."

The old school system was praised, and it was declared that with the new system the administration "has encouraged factional strife, fostered bigotry, and intolerance, and by its appointments packed the Board of Education with a view to race, sectarian and geographical discriminations. It has on every possible occasion rejected experienced citizens who were graduates of our public school system and in sympathy with it, and substituted bucolic members, whose only claims to recognition were their subserviency to the appointing power, their ignorance of the city's affairs, and their lack of knowledge of the needs of our schools."

Will Wage Relentless War.

Ex-Senator O'Sullivan, in his speech moving the adoption of the resolutions, described the present administration as "ignorant, incompetent, and dishonest," and declared that Tammany would "wage relentless war" against the "reform cabal." He said a good picture of the administration would represent "the skeleton of hypocrisy hand in hand with assumed virtue watching Hope dying in the arms of Incompetency." The ex-Senator also declared that "the product of our public schools despises bigotry, whether it comes from Rome or Boston."

Mr. Warley Platzek spoke for harmony among Democrats, and Maurice B. Blumenthal praised Mr. Sheehan without naming him.

Jacob E. Bausch, who was Tammany's candidate for Coroner, said that he believed that as good a Street Cleaning Commissioner as Col. Waring could have been found in the political or labor circles of this city, provided the same amount of money were allowed for cleaning the streets.

The resolutions were adopted without opposition. The Committee on Organization will meet Friday night. There was some talk that its new Chairman might be Register Sohmer.

Richard Croker, who was elected a delegate from the Twenty-ninth District, was not present last night.

FOR PROFOUND DEPRESSION AND EXHAUSTION FOR THAT DIE-AWAY SENSATION FOR ALL WASTING DISEASES AND CONSUMPTION.

VIN MARIANI

IS THE SUPREMELY GREAT TONIC. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty all over the World. VIN MARIANI Has Stood the Test of 35 Years Experience.

PURROY'S FORCES ORGANIZED.

Leaders Elected and a Meeting Called for Feb. 11.

A convention of the Purroy Democrats of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts was held last evening at Urbach's Hall, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. Magistrate Simms called the assembly to order, and ex-Judge J. C. Julius Langbein was made Chairman, and J. J. Berry and Philip Emerich Secretaries.

The Anton Glee Club sang Mr. Purroy's battle hymn, and then Mr. Purroy himself fired several broadsides into his enemy, Sheehan. He said that because he and his friends had taken the first step to indorse the Chicago platform they were attacked by Sheehan, and were driven to protect their own rights by organizing outside of Tammany Hall, and by resolving to maintain their opposition to it until it should see fit to release itself from the polluting presence of its blundering and demoralizing alien deputy leader and his blundering alien abettors.

The following district leaders were then elected: For the Thirty-fourth Assembly District General Committee—James Degnan, President, and Jacob Seabold, Leader. For the Thirty-fifth Assembly District General Committee—Ex-Judge J. C. Julius Langbein, President, and J. B. Shea, Leader, with Charles L. Guy as Associate Leader. Committees on Organization and Minor Officers were also elected.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the establishment of organizations throughout the city, and a call was issued for Democrats to organize in the city and send delegates to a meeting to be held in Union Square Hall Feb. 11.

NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

Discussion by the Senate in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The holding up of the nomination of W. D. McHugh, appointed United States District Judge for Nebraska, develops an interesting fight in that State.

McHugh is a sound-money Democrat who was appointed to fill a vacancy, and his confirmation is being industriously lobbied for by ex-United States Senator Manderson and about a dozen other railroad lawyers of greater or less influence. Senator Thurston has held up the nomination and has announced his determination to keep it hung up. He says his mission is to build up the Republican Party in Nebraska, and he is going to prevent the installation of Democrats into official positions in that State wherever he can do so. McHugh is particularly offensive to him, and the attention of his fellow-Senators is being called to the impropriety from a Senatorial courtesy standpoint of an ex-United States Senator lobbying against an incumbent Senator for the confirmation of an appointee against his wishes.

There was a discussion in executive session this afternoon on the policy of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in holding up nominations. It was precipitated by Mr. Peffer urging action on the nomination for Postmaster at Clay Centre, Kan., and the antagonism of Mr. Baker. Mr. Hill agreed with Mr. Peffer and intimated that if there was a quorum present a motion would be made to discharge the committee from the consideration of certain nominations.

No action was taken on any of the cases in question.

Mr. Cullom gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the nomination of William S. Forman of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon which a favorable report had been made to the Senate.

Mrs. McKinley in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President-elect, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Barber, arrived from Canton this morning. She at once went to the residence of Lafayette McWilliams, 3,961 Lake Avenue, where she will be a guest during her visit to this city. Mrs. McKinley expects to remain here about a week.

A Chattanooga Firm Fails.

CHATTANOOGA Tenn., Jan. 26.—C. A. Moross & Co., the oldest local dealers in farm and garden seeds, failed to-day with liabilities of $5,527. The assets are largely in excess of the indebtedness.

DEMOCRATS CALL FOR UNION.

The Silver Men of Kentucky Realize the Situation at Last.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 26.—The free-silver Democrats in Kentucky have commenced an effort to patch up the split of last November, in order that the county and Legislative offices may not also be captured by the Republicans. Chairman P. P. Johnston of the Democratic State Central Committee has issued the following circular, which has caused more or less comment in political circles.

"To Democratic County and Legislative District Committees: The resolution passed by the Central Committee indicated a custom as old as the party, but it was not promulgated as a rule or as an absolute standard to govern you in your local affairs. Conditions are not exceptional and require different methods of treatment in different localities. You are expected to study the situation and do what is wise and best to unify and strengthen the Democratic Party in your district. It is the privilege and responsibility of County Committees to do this, and you who achieve the best results consistent with the principles and purposes of our party will furnish the best indication of the line of action that ought to be pursued by the Central and Executive Committees when they meet to deal with matters pertaining to State campaigns.

"I will be glad to advise with you as to questions about which you may be in doubt, and will co-operate to make your committees representative of the energy, courage, and intelligence of your people. But you must understand that you are responsible for the management of party affairs within your jurisdiction, and that success is one of the most convincing evidences of merit.

"Chairmen will please have the foregoing communication read to their respective committees at the earliest opportunity."

This circular is construed as "a backdown" from the radical ruling adopted some time ago by which the Sound Money Democrats were "kicked out" of the Democratic Party. It shows that the silverites are beginning to realize that the sound-money men are a power, and that without their aid the success of the Democratic nominees is very doubtful. It is not likely that the sound-money men will accept the invitation to join hands with the silver men.

A VOLUNTEER ASSAULTED.

Capt. Alfred Hardicott May Die from an Attack by Roughs.

Capt. Alfred Hardicott, commander of the American Volunteer post at 141 West Thirty-fifth Street, was set upon last night by a mob of ruffians in the barracks and so badly beaten and kicked about the face and body that, according to the report from the New York Hospital, he may die. The police are looking for his assailants.

A mob of ruffians have been in the habit of disturbing the meetings of the American Volunteers at 141 West Thirty-fifth Street for some time. Two weeks ago one of the crowd drew a knife and assaulted Lieut. Christopher Cosgrove, but without injuring him. Last night the same mob were present, and the man who assaulted Lieut. Cosgrove began to get boisterous. The Lieutenant went to him and undertook to put him out. Several of the mob came to their leader's assistance. Then Capt. Alfred Handicott, who is in charge of the barracks, took a hand in the affair. He was immediately knocked down and beaten and kicked about the face and head.

Some of the Volunteers ran out for an officer. They assert the policeman on the corner refused to come to their aid, and they were obliged to go to the West Thirtieth Street Station for assistance. Policeman Reid went back to the barracks, but the ruffians had departed. Capt. Handicott was placed in charge of an ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and was evidently injured internally.

At midnight the hospital authorities reported that Capt. Handicott would probably die. The police have learned that his assailant is known as "Buttons," and is employed in a grocery store near-by.

GAS EXPOSITION TO-DAY.

Madison Square Garden the Scene of a Novel Exhibition.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Gas Exposition at Madison Square Garden to-day. It promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the year.

Besides the great Tiffany Gas Tower, which will be illuminated with 2,251 on the exterior and 688 lights in the interior, there will be all the latest improvements in gas blowers, scrubbers, exhausters, holders, stoves, motors, grates, and torches. Candy will be made by gas, and buckwheat cakes browned before the eyes of visitors. Mrs. Rorer, Miss Andrews, and Mrs. Lemcke will demonstrate cooking problems both day and night. Realistic scenes have been provided for the vitascope displays, showing the old way of cooking and heating with coal and the difficulties attending that operation in contrast with the modern gas cooking ranges and heaters. The Old Guard Band will give concerts in the afternoons and evenings of the exhibition.

The exhibition will be under the direction of the Gas Industries Company, and among the Board of Directors are Senator Calvin S. Brice, Gov. A. S. Bushnell of Ohio, H. E. Cawtry, Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, Emerson McMillin, Frank Tilford, Eugene Vanderpoel of Newark, and Thomas Rowland of Brooklyn.

FOR WILSON, NOT WOODFORD.

Brooklyn Men Have an Interview with Major McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—From New York to-day came three Brooklyn men to urge upon Major McKinley the appointment as Secretary of the Navy of Congressman F. M. Wilson. They were Messrs. Atterbury, Willis, and Baker.

Mr. Wilson, who is a member of Congress, and on the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was strongly urged for the Cabinet, and incidentally a protest against the appointment of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was made. It seems to have been ineffective, however, and one of the Brooklyn men said the interview had been very pleasant, but by no means a satisfactory one.

Gen. Woodford is still regarded here as the foremost New York Cabinet possibility, though it is certain no tender of a portfolio has been made to him.

National Chairman M. A. Hanna came to Canton to-night for a conference with Major McKinley. There were no callers during the evening, and the President-elect and Mr. Hanna were closeted together for several hours. It is understood that Major McKinley contemplates the definite settlement of several Cabinet portfolios during the week, and that he wished to talk them over with Mr. Hanna.

STATE OF GEORGIA GIVEN UP.

The Steamer Thought to Have Been Lost with Her Crew of Thirty Men.

HALIFAX, Jan. 26.—The British steamer State of Georgia, now thirty-four days out from Dantzic for this port, is believed to have been lost. She sailed from Dantzic on Dec. 23, and passed Dunnet Head three days later, since which time there has been no tidings of her.

She had a cargo of beet sugar for the Acadia Refining Company of this city.

The State of Georgia was of 1,619 tons' register and was commanded by Capt. R. Cromble. Her owners are J. Rust & Son of Aberdeen, Scotland. The only hope for her is that she may have become disabled in waters far north of the track of most of the ocean steamers and is drifting helpless. She is an old steamer, having been built at Glasgow twenty-three years ago. Her crew numbered about thirty men.

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Hunyadi János

Insist upon receiving „Hunyadi János" and no other.

Every bottle of the genuine water bears on the label the signature of the firm

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THE IDAHO SENATORSHIP.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee Thinks Idaho Democrats Should Vote for Dubois.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee this afternoon sent a telegram to J. C. Rich, Chairman of the Idaho Democratic Legislative caucus, justifying the course of the National Committee in urging Democrats in the Idaho Legislature to vote for Dubois for United States Senator. The telegram was in answer to unfriendly comment on the action of the committee. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

My action and that of prominent Democrats, members of the National Committee, and others, is in no sense an interference in local affairs. Prominent and leading Republicans abandoned their great party and gave hearty support to the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention, and it would, in my opinion, be an exceedingly narrow and un-Democratic course for the party to fail to testify its high appreciation of such conduct.

We cannot discriminate against such men without harm to our great cause. We here have acted for the cause, not for any man; for the whole country, and not for a State. This question is not, and cannot be, confined to Idaho.

We therefore urge that our friends in Idaho shall not lose sight of the effect of their action on the whole country and our great cause in their excitement over local affairs.

Having proposed for weeks to vote for a Populist satisfactory to you, and being denied the opportunity to do so, Democrats cannot be charged with violating agreement referred to. They have discharged every assumed obligation.

JAMES K. JONES.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 26.—Claggett to-day got 29 votes for United States Senator on the first ballot, in the joint session of the Legislature, and 31 on the second. Dubois had 26 on each ballot. Nelson had 13 votes on the first ballot and 12 on the second.

TWO SENATORS ELECTED.

Earle in South Carolina and Spooner in Wisconsin.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 26.—Judge Joseph H. Earle was voted for unanimously by both Houses to-day for United States Senator. This was but the carrying out of the will of the people as declared in the primary election last Summer.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—In the joint legislative assembly to-day, John C. Spooner was elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Vilas. He received every Republican vote. The gold Democrats voted for Gen. Bragg, and the silver Democrats for W. C. Silverthorn, their late candidate for Governor.

Jones of Nevada Re-elected.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, Jan. 26.—John P. Jones was re-elected United States Senator by the Nevada Legislature to-day, both houses voting separately. In the Senate the vote was: Jones, (Rep.,) 12; McMillan, (Rep.,) 2; Fitzgerald, 1. The vote in the Assembly stood: Jones, 28; McMillan, 2.

A LOST HEIR FOUND.

Was Abandoned in Michigan Twenty-eight Years Ago.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 26.—An interesting story comes from Ludington. In 1869 or 1870 a stranger arrived there with a little boy in frock clothes and left him with a family who had a logging camp near the town. Soon after the man disappeared, leaving the boy with the family, who took care of him as one of their own children.

Recently a Chicago lawyer visited Ludington in search of the boy, and through old settlers found him in Tommy Hall of Heverton. He was identified through a birthmark on the arm. The lawyer said Tommy's father and mother separated in Chicago twenty-eight years ago, and the father took Tommy. He died soon afterward, and the mother went to New York, where she married again, and was left a rich widow by her husband's death. She died about five years ago, leaving an estate of $2,000,000. The other children of the first marriage were easily found, but what became of the little boy was long a mystery until a clue was found in an old letter.

Tommy, now a young man and married, is a farmer, with only so much of an education as the family with whom he was left were able to give him. He has no recollections of his parents.

THOMSON-HOUSTON MORTGAGE.

Court of Appeals Dismisses the Appeal in the Holland Trust Suit.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day dismissed the appeal taken in the case brought by the Holland Trust Company to foreclose the mortgage of $600,000, given by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New York.

Certain coupon holders contended that, under the terms of the mortgage, the coupons were entitled to priority of payment over the bonds, and, as the mortgaged property brought $50,000 at the sale, they obtained an order through their counsel, David Gerber, for the payment of the coupons in full. Eustace Conway argued in favor of the appeal that the order was beyond the power of the court to grant. This decision finally determines the litigation.

Disrespectful to Webster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Capitol detectives arrested Mortimer Downing in Statuary Hall of the Capitol to-day for striking a match on the statue of Daniel Webster.

This is the second offense of the kind in a week. A visitor playfully touched a match to the marble nose of the statue a few days ago.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:15|Sun sets..5:11|Moon rises..2:39 A. M.

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 2:18	Gov. Is'd. 2:38	H. Gate. 4:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 2:53	Gov. Is'd. 3:00	H. Gate. 5:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Cha's't'n.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orl'ns.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:30 M.
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundl'd	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Salerno, Pernambuco and Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, So'ampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Curacao, St. Thomas, Maracaibo, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kan. City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Carthagena	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Cape Haiti, Guatemala	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenst'n	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Habana, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
P'ns F. Hendrik, Cape Haiti, Curacao, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 14.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Jan. 21.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Ceylon, Penarth, Jan. 9.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 23.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 16.
Martello, Hull, Jan. 13.
Mendota, Newcastle, Jan. 13.
Menemsha, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Mobile, London, Jan. 15.
New Comer St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Oldenberg, Glasgow, Jan. 14.
Simon Dumois, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Th

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Turpie Concludes His Speech in Favor of Recognizing the Independence of Cuba.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Silver Men Ridicule the Mission of Senator Wolcott—Proposed Amendment to the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Frye (Rep., Mo.,) presented a memorial from the President and Faculty of Bowdoin College, Maine, in favor of the immediate ratification of the arbitration treaty. Also a remonstrance of a labor union against the restoration of flogging in the merchant marine. Mr. Frye said there was no amendment pending in the Senate, or any bill, that restored flogging in the merchant marine. On the contrary, the amendment referred to gave greater security than the existing law or any other bill now pending in Congress to the sailor against the brutality of any master or officer at sea.

The House amendments to the Senate bill for an examination and survey of a water route from the mouth of the jetties at Galveston to Houston, Texas, were laid before the Senate and were concurred in.

Turpie Discusses the Cuban Question.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) resumed his speech, begun yesterday, on the subject of the recognition of the Republic of Cuba.

He quoted from a message of President Monroe in 1817 on the subject of war between Spain and her revolted South American colonies to show that belligerency was then, in the second year of the war, recognized by the United States. He also quoted from President Monroe's messages of 1819 and 1820 on the same subject, in which the hope is expressed that Spain will terminate the exhausting controversy on the basis of independence—not on that of autonomy as now suggested by the Administration for Cuba. If the recognition of Cuban belligerency would be a cause for war with Spain, then the United States should have declared war against Spain from the day after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. But war had never ensued from the recognition of belligerency, nor even from the recognition of independence. President Monroe had recognized the independence of seven South American colonies in succession, without war ensuing. Amity and peace prevailed between the United States and Spain, and were not broken. There was no fear of war with Spain. There never had been such a war; and he hoped and believed that there never would be. The recognition of belligerency was a right not a cause of war.

Mr. Turpie also quoted from the message of 1824, which he called, "The great message," that declaring the Monroe doctrine; and compared with it the position of the present Executive, which showed, he said, rather an anxiety that the revolution should fail, and that the Spanish Government should be restored.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turpie's speech Mr. Hill's joint resolution as to the recognition of foreign Governments was taken from the table and placed on the calendar.

Monetary Conference Bill.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the representation of the United States by Commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) made some jocular remarks on the subject of Senator Wolcott's mission as an envoy to Europe, and intimated that it was merely an effort of the Republican Party to make the people believe that it was anxious to carry out the pledge made in the St. Louis platform in favor of international bimetallism. He said that there would be no objection to the passage of the bill, and that the fullest chance would be given to redeem Republican promises, but the attempt was doomed to certain failure. The commission, he said, if appointed would never come home, because it would never go abroad, and the Republican Party, feeling that its pledges as to international bimetallism had been carried out, would proceed to relieve the people by the addition of more taxes.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah,) said that he would vote for the bill, although he considered it entirely too nebulous and lamentably weak in leaving to the new President discretion upon a question concerning which he had (before and during the campaign) preserved the silence of the seven sleepers combined.

Notice was given by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) of an amendment to the bill making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury one month after the failure and adjournment of the commission to coin all gold and silver brought to the mint for the benefit of the depositors, the silver into standard silver dollars and the gold into gold coin.

The bill then went over, with notice from Mr. Chandler that he would endeavor to have speedy action on it.

The Nicaragua Bill.

The Nicaraugua Canal bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment designed to meet the objections suggested in the letter from the Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America. It was to the effect that at least 5 per cent. of the $100,000,000 of capital be reserved for the Central American Governments, and that nothing in the bill shall be construed as empowering the canal company to do any act or thing inconsistent with the terms of its concession.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) expressed his opinion that the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Turpie,) by his speech, had practically killed this bill, and that Minister Rodriguez had exposed his corpse in the public morgue. Nevertheless the corpse seemed to refuse to admit that it was dead, and he (Mr. Daniel) proposed to offer evidence on that point.

He argued that the United States could not proffer a contract and claim under it and say at the same time that it would ignore its provisions. "In no case," said the contract, "shall the present cession be transferable to foreign Governments or to foreign public powers." However the bill might try to "whip the devil around the stump," it was its avowed purpose, its open and acknowledged purpose, to transfer the canal to the Government of the United States, in plain and palpable violation of the contract.

As to the benefits to be derived from the project, Mr. Daniel thought it by no means certain that it would be a commercial benefit to the United States. It would divert trade and traffic from the great belt of Central States and would send it southward and beyond the limits of the United States. And it was a grave question whether this might not be a menace far outweighing any benefits that might be secured.

The bill, Mr. Daniel declared, was in fraud of the contract, as under it the United States would become the monopolistic owner of the cession.

At the close of Mr. Daniel's speech, at 5:25 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned until to-morrow.

PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The House Voted to Restore the Pension of Jonathan Scott—Debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The early proceedings in the House to-day brought in the case of the slave ship Wanderer, which in 1859 landed a cargo of slaves on the sea islands of Georgia. Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) introduced a bill to pay $462 to John F. McRae, a Deputy United States Marshal, for expenses incurred in detaining thirty-six of these slaves captured while being smuggled into the interior and prior to their return to Africa at the expense of the Government. The bill was referred.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Kan.,) from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the bill to restore Jonathan Scott of Oswego, Kan., a veteran of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, to the pension roll at the rate of $72 a month, recommending that it pass over the President's veto. The beneficiary was dropped from the roll a year or two ago upon a report from a special agent of the bureau. He is totally blind, and, Mr. Kirkpatrick said, dependent upon charity for his support, in the absence of his pension, which he had been receiving from 1889. He said the evidence before the Pension Bureau overwhelmingly showed that the disability from which Scott suffered was contracted in the service, and that a great outrage had been perpetrated upon Scott by suspending him from the roll.

The vote was taken on passing the bill over the President's veto. The roll call resulted: Yeas, 137; nays, 52. More than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill was passed.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then proceeded with the further consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The item carrying the appropriation for new agency school buildings showed an increase over the sum appropriated for the current year of $140,000, which precipitated a lively discussion of the Indian school question. To Mr. Cannon, Mr. Sherman stated that these appropriations were required in order to carry out the policy of the Government as declared in the Indian Appropriation bills of the past two years, to abandon the use of contract schools. It would cost the Government, Mr. Sherman said, about $2,000,000 to fully install the new policy.

Mr. McCormick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mr. Murphy, (Rep., Arizona,) and Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) questioned the benefit derived from the educational process by either the Indians or the country.

Mr. Murphy declared it to be the refinement of cruelty to educate an Indian and then fail to provide him employment so that he would not lapse into barbarism.

Mr. Curtis denied the inference naturally following Mr. Murphy's remarks, that all Indians who were returned to their reservations or lands of their tribes lapsed into barbarism. The Indians were making progress in civilization under the educational policy of the Government. Sixty per cent. of the Indian children are now in school, and the only reason why the rest are not there is that sufficient accommodations are not provided.

A Reference to the Seeley Dinner.

Before passing from this portion of the bill Mr. Hartmann (Rep., Mon.,) offered an amendment appropriating $1,000,000,000 "for the education, civilization, and Christianization of the Seeley Indians on Manhattan Island."

Mr. Sherman—While I am in sympathy with the purpose of the gentleman, the amendment carries so large an appropriation, I must object.

Mr. Cannon criticised the paragraph making appropriations for the expenditures of the Dawes Indian Commission. He said it looked to him that results were a long way off, and he admitted a lack of faith in its ability to accomplish substantial results. Without completing the consideration of the paragraph and leaving thirty of the eighty-one pages of the bill still untouched, the committee rose, and at 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned.

TO ABOLISH LIGHTERAGE CHARGES.

Hearing on the Bill to Amend the Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day gave a hearing to representatives from New York and the milling interests of the West upon the House bill providing for an amendment to the third section of the inter-State commerce law, which was supposed to require every railroad to give equal facilities for the interchange of traffic to every railroad connecting with it, but which, as the Inter-State Commerce Commission has frequently reported to Congress, for this purpose has been a dead letter.

The bill under consideration was one which was drawn and submitted to Congress in 1894 by the commission.

A. G. Safford opened the discussion, and Erastus Wiman followed with the statement that the inter-State commerce law as it existed permitted the perpetuation of terminal charges in the harbor of New York greater than existed elsewhere in the world. These terminal charges took on the shape of lighterage, or the cost of transfer from the car to the ship side, or to storage, which amounted to 3 cents a hundred pounds, 60 cents a ton, or equaling $18 for every thirty-ton car. This amounted in the aggregate to probably $10,000,000 a year, a tribute not exacted in any rival port.

By the enactment of the amendment to the inter-State commerce law a belt line could intercept in New Jersey the ten trunk lines west of the Hudson, and convey the products of the West to the Staten Island shore of the harbor, and thus create, within the City of New York, a perfect union between trunk lines and storage and shipping without the intervention of lighterage.

Four-fifths of the products arriving at the chief port of the country were received at Jersey City, were stored in Brooklyn, and shipped from New York. It was impossible to conceive of an arrangement more cumbersome, so full of delay, and so costly. To avoid this serious disability, the Staten Island shore of the harbor, now soon to be within the City of New York, offered a perfect remedy. But it was entirely unavailable so long as the trunk lines could ignore the third section of the inter-State commerce law, demanding an interchange between railroads, but which lacked the machinery to make it effective. The amendment before the committee placed it within the power of an intercepting railroad to enforce an interchange on the one hand and on the other it gave an equal power to the freight originator to so route his shipment as to reach any terminal he chose. In other words, the act enabled shippers like those present, Mr. Bradford C. Church of Duluth and men like Mr. Pillsbury, the largest of freight originators, to avail themselves of the cheapest terminals, and to be freed from the parasites which now lay in wait at every terminal in the shape of a lighterage attachment, generally owned by the officers of the trunk line whose exactions stripped both farmer and miller of every vestige of profit. So far as New York was concerned, the effect of this amendment would be to achieve a wonderful result for the benefit of that city—namely, the creation in the harbor of New York of a railroad terminal independent of the railroads.

Judge Patterson of Tennessee followed Mr. Wiman, and said the question was not a local one affecting New York alone, but was of the broadest character, and could be applied to a thousand junction points all over the country. He cited the case of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, around which, like a coil the Gould system prevented its progress, and which this amendment would relieve.

To-morrow the case will be presented to the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce.

FRAUDS ON INDIANS.

Senator Allen Reports on the Handling of Osage Funds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Allen, as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, charged with the duty of investigating certain alleged frauds in connection with the Osage Indian funds, submitted a report to the Senate to-day.

The frauds, he says, are so glaring, and yet so easy to remedy, that it is cause for surprise that the Interior Department has not given the matter any attention. He asserts that in some instances personal violence has been used to obtain an Indian's check in payment of advances made. Congress, he thinks, should enact such legislation as will protect the Indians in their quarterly payments.

The report charges the traders with extortion in their dealings with the Indians. Large sums, it is said, were raised by the licensed traders as "attorney fees," to be used to pay "for influence in securing the payments to the Indians."

Senator Allen recommends that the mixed bloods should be dropped from the tribal rolls and restrictions placed on the tribal authorities in adopting persons into the nation. He hints at bribery in the leasing by the National Council of certain lands producing gas and petroleum.

PACIFIC CABLE HEARING.

Mr. Scrymser's Charges Answered by Gen. Wager Swayne.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—When James A. Scrymser of New York City, Treasurer of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, appeared before the House Commerce Committee last week he asserted, among other things, that the rival cable company of New Jersey was largely controlled by English influences. Gen. Wager Swayne of New York, the President of the New Jersey Company, to-day appeared before the House committee and denied much that Mr. Scrymser had said.

Gen. Swayne concluded his argument with a brief reference to what he characterized as the "bugbear of foreign influence." He asserted that if Americans owned every dollar's worth of stock in both the Pacific Cable Companies the probabilities were that within ten years the bulk of the stock would be owned in London. If a man should die, he said, his stock would be sold where money was most plentiful, and that was in London. There were two ways, he continued, of dealing with this situation.

What could a company do if it was started under foreign influence? It could charge excessive rates or make a preferential business arrangement. Congress, on the other hand, had the power to stop both these things. For this reason all talk of "foreign influence" he regarded as idle and irrelevant.

ANTI-TARIFF PROTEST.

A Philadelphia Steel Company Objects to Higher Duties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Among the papers relating to the tariff filed with the Ways and Means Committee is the following:

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1897.

Sir: The Midvale Steel Company respectfully appears before your committee to request that no change be made in the present schedules of the tariff relating to the manufacture of metals and to the materials, either raw or in a partly made state, which are used in the manufacture of metals.

Premising that the object which the committee has in view is twofold: First, the obtaining of sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of a government wisely and economically administered; secondly, the alleviation of the burden of the cost of living bearing most heavily on those of our fellow-citizens who are least able to bear the load, because of their not being sufficiently provided with means of subsistence, and who have to earn their daily wage by the labor of their hands:

The Midvale Steel Company would represent to the honorable members of the committee that any increase in the rate of duty on articles imported into this country must necessarily diminish its revenue, because it would shut off or diminish to a certain extent the importation of such articles. And, on the other hand, increasing the cost of the article to the consumer to the extent of the increase of the tariff would diminish the market for such articles and at the same time increase the cost of living. The very objects, therefore, that the committee seeks to attain would be defeated by any change of the tariff in the direction of any increase of rates, but would be promptly and efficaciously reached by the diminution of the present existing duties.

While this additional tax might to a small extent increase the business of the manufacturer, any profit coming to him in this indirect manner must necessarily inure to his sole benefit, because the question of wages is one of supply and demand, and cannot in any way be affected by tariff legislation, and no manufacturer would permit any false sentiment to influence him to pay the laborer one dollar more for wages than the market supply of labor would warrant.

It is well known to the honorable members of the committee that the price at which nearly every article manufactured in this country is sold is not based on its cost as much as it is fixed by agreement or understandings between manufacturers, who regulate the amount of product and the output to the factories, points of deliveries, and the prices and terms at which the manufactured article is sold. The Midvale Steel Company is engaged in the manufacture of steel solely, and as an instance of the effect of the tariff on its business, it would mention that the price of tires (one of its products) has not been affected in the slightest manner by the difference between the existing tariff (the Wilson bill) and the tariff formerly enforced, (commonly known as the McKinley bill.) Whereas the schedule under the former tariff law was 2½ cents per pound and the base price of tires was 4 cents per pound, to-day the base price of tires is still 4 cents per pound and the schedule is 1¼ cents per pound.

Nor has the Wilson bill affected the number of tires manufactured in this country to any appreciable extent. The Midvale Steel Company is the largest maker of this product in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, and its business has steadily increased from year to year.

Another branch of manufacture in which the Midvale Steel Company is engaged is steel castings. That the rate of duty on steel castings is more than sufficient for the protection of this branch of industry in the United States is best evidenced by the fact that the castings made of steel are sold in England at between 30 and 50 per cent. higher prices than obtained in this country, and in France at over 70 per cent. higher than prevail in the United States.

The Midvale Steel Company is at present earnestly engaged in increasing its trade abroad, and it greatly fears that any increase of duty in the metal schedules, by exciting retaliatory measures on the part of foreign nations, may have disastrous results to this new expansion of trade.

While not wishing in any way to point out to your honorable committee the method by which American manufacturers might be encouraged, the Midvale Steel Company would respectfully offer to the consideration of its members the suggestion that by making such treaties with neighboring friendly nations on a reciprocal commercial basis that would induce them to build up a more intimate commercial intercourse with the United States, the members of the committee would be doing a patriotic act and deserve well at the hands of their fellow-citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY,
By J. C. HARRAH, President.

President and Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Under the direction of a resolution of February last the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day reported upon the question of whether or not concurrent resolutions require the signature of the President.

The report, which was drawn up by Senator Hill, states that it depends, not upon the mere form of the resolutions, but upon the fact whether they contain matter which is properly to be regarded as legislative in its character and effect. If they do, they must be presented to the President for his approval; otherwise, they need not be.

In brief, the nature or substance of the resolution, and not its form, controls the question of disposition.

Funeral of Minister Willis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—The funeral of Albert S. Willis, late Minister of the United States to Hawaii, was held this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the First Christian Church. The Louisville bar, the Alumni of the High School, and the many organizations of which Mr. Willis was a member attended the funeral in a body. The services were in charge of the Rev. E. L. Powell, pastor of the First Christian Church, assisted by the Rev. Beverly Estill, D. D., of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Willis is a member. The services were unostentatious.

Mr. Willis leaves a small personal estate, but carried a heavy life insurance.

Dined with Secretary Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner this evening by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont. The other guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Francis, and the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Cuban Resolution as It Came from the Assembly Amended and Adopted by the Senate.

LITTLE WORK IN EITHER HOUSE.

The Assembly Passes a Few Bills—Many New Measures Presented for Future Consideration.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator Lexow called up the Cuban resolution and Senator Grady formally introduced his substitute, asking Congress to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans.

Senator Lexow said that the substitute offered by Senator Grady was in violation of the precedent of the Senate in that it called upon the President and Congress to recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

Senator Grady said that the Lexow resolution amounted to nothing. There was a well-defined sentiment among all the people that Cuba should be recognized in fact as well as in name as a nation.

Senator Cantor thought the people of New York would occupy a peculiar position at Washington if this resolution were adopted. The time for expressions of sympathy, he said, had passed, and the time for action had arrived.

Senator Lexow said the position of the Democratic Senators was inconsistent. He declared that the power and authority to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans rested alone with the Democratic National Executive. The resolutions which he proposed simply demanded a just and amicable settlement of this question as speedily as possible.

Senator Grady said he did not propose to let politics creep into the discussion. He would not say whether or not the responsibility rested with the Democratic Executive. "It is too late in his term for me to excuse any of his acts," he said.

Senator Ellsworth said he hoped that the struggle would result in the independence of Cuba and the establishment of a new republic.

The Grady amendment, Senator Lexow said, was perfectly satisfactory to him. Senator Lexow went further even than this, and proposed that they should ask Congress to accord belligerent rights and independence to the Cubans.

Senator Grady withdrew his substitute, and the resolution thus amended was unanimously adopted.

The Cuban Resolution.

The resolution adopted by the Senate reads as follows:

"Whereas, The American people, true to their traditions, believing firmly in the principles of representative government, have watched with keen interest the brave struggle by the Cubans for their freedom and independence; and,

"Whereas, The principles for which they are fighting are the principles which come nearest to the hearts of the American people; and,

"Whereas, The commercial interests of the United States, and especially of the State of New York, have suffered severely on account of the unsettled condition of affairs in the island of Cuba;

"Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of New York (the Senate concurring) that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be urged to give their support to any measure that will bring about an amicable and just settlement of the difficulties existing between Spain and Cuba;

"Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly representing the people of the State of New York, do hereby express warm sympathy with the Cubans in their effort to secure home rule, and trust that Congress may speedily accord belligerent rights and recognize the independence of Cuba."

That portion of the resolution at the end which is quoted is the new part adopted by the Senate as an amendment to the resolution as passed by the Assembly. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to New York's representatives in Congress.

A bill was reported from the Assembly providing for the payment of poll clerks and election officers in Richmond County, and upon motion of Senator Higbie the bill was immediately passed.

Adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Bills Introduced.

The following were among the bills introduced in the Senate:

Senator Page—Providing that buildings in New York City the height of which exceed 75 feet shall be built fire-proof.

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $15,000 for surveying the floor of the rivers and streams tributary to canals, with the view of developing more water power.

Senator Page—Permitting the Fire Commissioners in New York City to appoint an attorney and four physicians at a salary of $3,000 per year.

Senator Cantor—Extending until Dec. 31, 1897, the time in which the Elevated Railroad Passenger Insurance Company may deposit $100,000 with the State Insurance Department in conformity with the laws under which it was organized.

Senator Higbie—Authorizing Richmond County to appropriate $10,000 for the uses of the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

Senator Lamy—Providing that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on all State and municipal works.

Senator Koehler—Appropriating $50,000 for completing and furnishing the State Normal School Building at Jamaica.

Senator Wieman—Providing that no railroad corporation hereafter formed shall begin the construction of its road until the articles of the association have been published in one or more newspapers in each county in which the road is proposed to be located, at least once a week for three successive weeks.

LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Three Bills Passed—A Measure Regulating Ferry Service—Many Bills Introduced.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following bills were passed:

Mr. Mazet—Placing West Eighty-sixth Street in New York City from the Boulevard to the river under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks.

Mr. Cromwell—Authorizing the issuance of $35,000 worth of bonds by the Board of Sewer Commissioners of Far Rockaway to complete the sewerage system.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $10,950 for the payment of confidential clerks to Justices of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, outside of Kings County; also, appropriating $70,000 for the payment of the balance due newspapers for publication of the General Laws of the State for 1896.

The House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Garby—Authorizing the Richmond County Board of Supervisors to pay $1 per day to the S. R. Smith Infirmary for nursing and surgical aid, and appropriating $10,000 per annum to this end, to be raised by local taxation.

Mr. Leonard—Prohibiting elevated railroad companies in cities of the first class from leasing or renting any of their properties for advertising purposes.

Mr. A. D. Sanders—Making it a misdemeanor to erect unsafe scaffolding or permit the use thereof or interference with an officer inspecting the same.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Amending the New York City public driveway law, so that owners of land, after accepting an award from the commission, have still a right to claim damages.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing the New York City Controller to issue bonds for the establishment of Fort Washington Park.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Requiring each stock corporation to keep at its office a book containing the names and residences of all its stockholders alphabetically arranged, showing the number of shares owned by each, when acquired, and amount paid thereon. Also providing that upon the application of any stockholder, showing sufficient reasons and acting in good faith, any court of record may grant an order permitting him to make extracts from such book during business hours.

Mr. Leonard—Compelling ferry companies having boats plying between New York and any point on the East or Hudson River, or to places on Staten Island, to provide all the boats with sanitary conveniences.

Mr. Allds—Providing for the payment of $5 or $10 as costs to plaintiff in suit brought by an employe against an employer, where he has not recovered judgment, and prohibiting the exemption of any property of the defendant from levy or sale in case of an execution being issued.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing moneys to pay for land required for a site for the Appellate Division Court House of New York City.

Mr. Roehr—Providing for the appointment of an interpreter of the Slavonic languages by each County Judge of Kings County at a salary of $1,200 per annum, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing Judge.

Mr. Husted—Extending the time in which the elevated railroad passenger insurance company may complete its organization to Dec. 31, 1897.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing for the placing of an enclosure for the protection of pedestrians in front of all buildings 85 feet in height, when in a state of erection, if the facing of such buildings is of brick or terra cotta, and also providing for the devising of proper means for the protection of skylights and roofs of adjoining buildings.

Mr. Tupper—Amending Chapter 387, Laws of 1896, so as to permit the Improved Order of Red Men to form a corporation for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining halls and libraries for their use.

FOR A HALL OF RECORDS.

New York Citizens Before the Cities Committees.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A large delegation from New York City, representing organizations which favor the erection of a new Hall of Records, was before the Cities Committees of both branches of the Legislature to-day.

The visitors appeared in behalf of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cantor and in the Assembly by Mr. Austin. Mr. Cantor's bill is the second one introduced in the Senate this year, and on the day it was presented it was advanced to the order of third reading.

The delegation which came to urge speedy and favorable action was composed of John D. Crimmins, President of the association, to secure the erection of the new Hall of Records; S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Alfred E. Marling, representing the Real Estate Exchange; L. J. Callanan, representing the Board of Trade and Transportation; Ferdinand Shack, Chairman of a special committee from the Bar Association; E. W. Coggeshall, President of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; James McMahon, representing the savings banks; Thomas H. Baskerville, Noah H. Rogers, William Manice, Myer S. Isaacs, W. C. Orr, and Douglas Robinson.

Mr. Crimmins was the first speaker, setting forth briefly the necessities for the Hall of Records and reviewing the various meetings that had been held by representative bodies of citizens in New York City to bring about the desired end. Mr. Crimmins alluded to the number of valuable records and papers in the charge of the various city officials in New York and the urgent need there was of placing them in a place of the greatest security, particularly to guard against the ravages of fire. He read the history of the old hall from Revolutionary times until now and stated that, save in a few respects, the accommodations for the deposit of valuable documents were not much better now than they were then. Mr. Crimmins dilated on the remissness of a city of the size of New York delaying so long so important a matter.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark, on behalf of New York, read a number of amendments that would be acceptable to the municipality which were acquiesced in by the members of the delegation.

The remaining members of the association were presented in turn to the committee and formally announced that each of the minor bodies they represented agreed with the statement and petition to the committee submitted by Mr. Crimmins.

The Cities Committee, after considering the bill in executive session, will report it favorably to the House to-morrow, with the amendments suggested at the hearing to-day.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

Senate Members Selected by the Lieutenant Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Senators who are to act on the joint committee to investigate trusts under the Lexow resolution were named to-day. They are Senators Lexow of Rockland County, Parsons of Monroe, and Gallagher of Kings.

Mr. Lexow and Mr. Parsons are among the strongest supporters of the regular Republican organization. Mr. Gallagher is the Democratic member. The four members from the Assembly will probably be named to-morrow.

There was a conference of organization leaders, both official and unofficial, here to-day, at which the proposed legislation on trusts and corporations generally is said to have been one of the leading topics. It was held at the Executive Mansion, and those who were there included Gov. Black, Senator-elect Platt, Senators Lexow and Ellsworth, Speaker O'Grady, and Louis F. Payn.

Frank H. Platt and Speaker O'Grady were in consultation at the Speaker's room earlier in the day. The two Republican members of the Senate committee who will control largely the action of the committee declined to discuss the programme contemplated in detail. Mr. Parsons said it would not be possible to say what the scope of the investigation would be until the Assemblymen who are to act have been named and a consultation had been held. It is not likely, according to what Senator Lexow said, that the committee will attempt to take much testimony as to trusts. A session or two may be held in New York City. But the first thing contemplated is to secure data bearing on the subject, and it is expected this may be had without subpoenaing witnesses.

Senator Lexow said he could not say just how much testimony would be taken.

MR. CALLANAN PROTESTS.

The Bill to Permit Street Stands in This City Opposed.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—L. J. Callanan of New York City, who was here to-day to attend a committee hearing, gave some attention to Assemblyman Finn's bill, which relates to the use of sidewalks by private firms around Washington Market.

Mr. Finn's bill proposes to give the City Controller authority to grant permits to occupants or holders of stands or booths to maintain them, as has been their long-time practice. The limits of the operation of the bill are Fulton, Vesey, Washington, and West Streets.

Mr. Callanan said he thought the bill was a species of special legislation which would not receive serious consideration. If it became a law, Mr. Callanan said, it would help defeat the efforts which have been in progress to clear the sidewalks of obstructions in that particular locality.

The bill is in the hands of the Cities Committee. Mr. Finn introduced it on Jan. 20, and by unanimous consent it was advanced to the order of third reading at that time. Mr. Callanan said he would ask for a public hearing upon it, if the committee intended to give it serious consideration.

Amendments to Second-Class Charters.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator White of Syracuse and Senator Nussbaum of the subcommittee of the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon gave a hearing in the Senate Chamber on the Uniform Charter bill for second-class cities, and several amendments were agreed upon.

It was agreed that the provision requiring that Aldermen and Supervisors should be taxpayers should be stricken out, and that the public schools should be in charge of a commission to be appointed by the Mayor instead of a single-headed commission, as provided for in this bill.

E. J. HENLEY DISCHARGED.

His Arrest Was Not Justified, Says the Magistrate.

E. J. Henley, whose arrest at the stage entrance of Wallack's Theatre, Monday night, caused the postponement of Margaret Mather's production of "Cymbeline," was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Magistrate Deuel. Mr. Henley was arrested on a warrant issued by the Magistrate on the complaint of Mrs. Hoffman Martin, who charged the actor with the larceny of $50.

Henley was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and it was not until 3 o'clock yesterday morning that a magistrate could be found to take bail for him. He was to have played the part of Iachimo in the performance, and as no one was able to take his place, the production was postponed until last evening.

When the case was called in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Mr. Henley was present with his attorney, but Mrs. Martin did not appear until late. It was shown that Mr. Henley had accepted $50 from Mrs. Martin to appear in a production at the Murray Hill Theatre. The arrangement fell through, and when she demanded the money back, he gave her an order for $50 on the box office at Wallack's Theatre. This was to have been paid when Mr. Henley had earned it.

Magistrate Deuel said the case was not one for criminal jurisdiction and discharged the actor.

Later in the day, Magistrate Deuel issued a statement in which he said that he had no idea who Henley was when he issued the warrant. All he had to go by was the sworn complaint made by Mrs. Martin, who represented that Henley was likely to leave the city. Had he fully understood the circumstances, he stated, he would have issued a summons and not a warrant.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Who Sailed Yesterday or Will Sail To-day.

On the White Star Line steamship Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool, were D. D. Breckenbridge, D. W. Campbell, W. H. Davenport, Mrs. Matthew Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, Col. H. F. Eaton, Lieut. F. J. Evans, R. N.; W. H. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Harding, John Inglis, Count Kessler, Mrs. J. W. Leigh, Miss Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Linnard, George Lord, George R. Moore, Gen. A. E. Ordway, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pardee, Henry Peck, Mrs. E. L. Swayne, Thomas Warwick, and F. M. White.

Among those booked to sail to-day on the American Line steamship St. Louis, for Southampton, are R. E. Brown, A. W. Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chilton, Charles L. Davis, John W. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. Lee, F. B. Millard, E. D. Morgan Rowland, Cassius C. Smith, John Q. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Schiff, Leonard M. Thomas, L. O. Watres, and F. A. Wergman.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which sails at 11 o'clock this morning from her Hoboken pier, will carry about 300 excursionists on her trip to the Orient. Among the passengers booked are Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Burgess, Edward Browning, George E. Barnard, Mrs. M. Goodwin Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Barton, Mrs. A. Bussing, the Misses Bussing, Vernon L. Briggs, B. F. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. William Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Channing Clapp, Major C. E. Dutton, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dick, Capt. F. C. Grugan, U. S. A.; George A. Howells, Albert Kelsey, Francis D. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. T. Burr Robbins, Phelps Richardson, George Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Root, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sherman, J. Morgan Smith, F. Diodate Thompson, Mrs. A. B. Tappen, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor, Mrs. William Wood, and V. F. Whitmore.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR'S DINNER

Dining Room and Table Were Handsomely Decorated.

Mrs. William Astor gave a handsome dinner last night in the beautiful dining room of her Fifth Avenue mansion.

There were twenty-four at table: Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, (née Tailer;) Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherbee, and Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

Mrs. Astor's great dining room, with the woodwork of ebony and gold, massed around a large fireplace in the centre of one side of the room, and its fine tapestry, makes a beautiful setting for a dinner party. The table was decorated with great clusters of pink roses, interspersed with mignonette.

One cluster filled a large silver dish standing in the centre of the table, upon an oblong strip of mirror, which reflected the roses and the lights from the candles in the tall silver candelabra which stood on either side. Two other large clusters of roses were at the two ends of the table in other large silver dishes, and single candles, with pink shades surrounding the mirrored surface in the centre, cast soft lights upon the silver service and crystal glasses.

In the drawing room of the house were great American Beauty roses in Venetian vases, and the hall was decorated with palms and frangrant with white lilies, which stood in vases upon a table in the centre. On the newel post, at the foot of the stairs, was a large plant of yellow genesta.

University Glee Club Concert.

The first concert of the third season of the University Glee Club of New York City was given last evening in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden, before a fashionable audience. About fifty voices were included in the chorus. Arthur D. Woodruff conducted, and the club was assisted by Miss Le Gierse, soprano, and Miss Maud Powers, violin; Stanley Knight, accompanist. Lander's orchestra also played. The programme, varying from Mendelssohn to college songs, was warmly greeted. College banners and colors decorated the galleries and platform.

To all who drink at Bars:

When the dealer sets you out an imitation article in response to your call for

Old Crow Rye,

you may be assured that that bar is a good place to keep away from; if he will cheat you in one way he will in others. We have several bottles that certain dealers are offering and it's vile. No more like **Old Crow Rye** than a penny dip is like the noonday sun.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton St.,
also Broadway and 27th St.

WANAMAKER'S

In reply to many kindly inquiries:

The disastrous fire that yesterday menaced our Philadelphia Store, and completely destroyed several surrounding properties, was subdued by the splendid work of our own employes and the Philadelphia Fire Department.

The fire damage to our buildings is inconsiderable, but the loss and inconvenience by water is serious.

The Store is open for business as usual this morning.

DRESS SILKS are in the Rotunda. It is a veritable Bourse for Dress Silks. Each day the stock grows more complete. Each day the interested buyers are more numerous.

The black silk Grenadines are never without an audience.

THE COLD WAVE'S EFFECTS

It Was Dissipated Before Breaking the Record, but There Was Much Suffering in This City.

CHARITY SHELTERS CROWDED.

Expected Severity Did Not Arrive, but the Wind Was High—Suburban Travel Delayed—The Shipping Was Covered with Ice.

The record-breaking cold wave promised for last night is lost, strayed, or stolen. It seems to have disappeared at some obscure point in the West, and the signal searchers could not find it with their most accomplished weather detective corps.

Instead of broken records, the mercury stood at 17° above zero when the night calculations were made on the last batch of reports. The forecast for to-day was: "Fair, with slight changes in temperature, and moderating winds."

All reports from the West, from which point the advertised wave was expected, showed a sharp rise in temperature. Chicago, where the cold had been 20° below zero on Monday, grew considerably warmer. The same story came from the zero belt further west still. The cold wave had no place to come from but the tall tower on the Manhattan Life Building, and it died an obstinate but official death at 11 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday morning opened with a fierce gale that blew at fifty-two miles an hour, hurling the frigid air through overcoats like a javelin and piercing to the bone. At 6 o'clock A. M. the mercury registered 6° above zero. At 8 o'clock, when the vast army of frost-bitten workers began to choke the thoroughfares, both wind and cold showed a disposition to tone down, and the mercury mounted by 4 P. M. to 24° above. With the sunset it grew cooler again, and was 18° above at 9 P. M.

But the snap was sharp and sudden, and so intense that it drove thousands of the suffering and homeless to seek shelter and food. All the charity organizations were strained to the limit, and even then could not satisfy the urgent demands. Vast quantities of coal and food and clothing were dispensed, and there was plenty of call for more. Station houses and missions were crowded to overflowing last night. The Almshouse was full to its limit; so was the City Hotel, and the Charities Commissioners opened the dock near Bellevue as a place of refuge. Comfortless as it was, it proved some defense from the keen winds, and a hundred homeless men made a night of it there.

In the tenement districts of the east side the suffering was severe. Families huddled together to keep warm, fearing to venture out.

Suburbanites in all directions had double woe—the cold wave and all sorts of delays by train and ferry. Boats had to plow their way gingerly and slowly through floating cakes of ice in the harbor, and cut a path into their ice-clogged slips.

Ellis Island was welded to the mainland by a solid sheet of ice, but that veteran wave-puncher, the Arizona, managed to carve her way through and land her immigrant load all safe. Great South Bay was frozen from shore to shore, and good-sized cakes floated down the North River in a fleet.

At some points near the city schools were closed out of compliment to the cold wave, while frozen pipes forced some large factories in the city to shut down for a time.

Incoming craft yesterday were burdened with a glistening mail that gave an arctic aspect to the Narrows as they dropped anchor off Quarantine. The steamship Karamania of the Anchor Line arrived six days behind time. She had been scheduled to sail again yesterday. Fears had begun to be entertained for her safety, but she arrived in good condition, coated hull, decks, and rigging with ice, and Capt. Gavin said that her delay was due only to unusually rough weather.

The Adirondack, from Jamaica, presented a still more remarkable appearance. There was fully six inches of ice on her decks forward, and stays and rigging wore festoons of frozen spray, thrown high aloft by the big seas that broke over her bows. Capt. Sansom reported fine weather till Hatteras was reached, and there the steamer met the northwester that has made polar weather hereabouts.

The Ardandhu, from Port Limon, and the Portia, from Halifax, had similar experiences. The crew of the Maine schooner Lavinia M. Snow, from Demerara, had a rough time of it working up the coast from Hatteras. Three of them were frostbitten. The schooner was iced up fore and aft, on deck and aloft, and the men were exhausted by their efforts to keep her free of it.

Heavy ice formed in Sandy Hook Bay Monday night, and the Government boat Engineer was imprisoned yesterday at her pier. The tug Ordnance spent a portion of the day breaking up the ice to get her out.

CONDITION OF THE POOR,

Authorities Differ as to the Extent of Their Needs.

The severe cold snap has naturally brought all sorts of suffering and want to the surface. There are, all told, in New York City 2,040 philantropic societies, this number embracing the missions and relief organizations of the churches.

It is hard to gather a precise notion of the real extent of suffering as compared with other years. Authorities differ widely.

Superintendent Blake of the Outdoor Poor said: "I have had no unusual demands so far, nothing very much above what might reasonably be expected in severe weather. During the Winter of 1893-4 distress was inflated by a sentimental feeling that year far beyond its actual limits. Public and private benevolence was led to believe that unprecedented suffering existed, and money flowed in on Mayor Gilroy so liberally that he didn't know what to do with it. This fact got abroad, and New York was soon deluged with the poor, and with professional vagrants from all surrounding points, until the distress that properly belonged to us was frightfully magnified. We have no such condition to-day, although it could just as easily be produced now as then. All it needs is the temptation of a generous charity fund. We have nothing to compare with the widespread distress reported in Chicago."

Superintendent N. S. Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities on Second Avenue, near Eighth Street, had a totally different story to tell of the suffering among the poor Jewish people on the east side. "It is worse, far worse," said he, "than in the Winter of 1893-4, and it is an easy matter to understand it. Our people, at that time, had some savings ahead to draw upon, but those have gone in the past three desperate years. Scarcely a day passes now that we are not asked for aid by people who used to be regular contributors to our fund.

"The condition of our Hebrew people is unique. A great majority of them live by needlework, and the clothing trade is practically dead. The fur industry, too, is frightfully depressed, so that the very large class of our people who depend on needlework are in actual want. Most of them can get a bite to eat, but they need clothing and shelter. Rents have been mercifully reduced in many cases, and landlords are inclined to be indulgent. As employment failed, men have been compelled to sell their sewing machines one by one till the money from that source is gone and they are driven with their families to great extremes.

"On an average, we have over 200 demands a day, and we are 'broke,' 'dead broke.' We can't relieve more than 50 per cent. of the distress as it needs, and it will grow worse instead of better, because the real misery will develop after the cold snap in increased sickness as well as in other respects. It always does. Many people don't come out in extreme weather and report their distress, because they have not the clothes to face the cold in. Let it grow milder and we shall hear from them at once.

"The only public money we get is $1,000 a year from the theatrical license fund, and the only investment we have is a gift of $2,000 in Government bonds for a special purpose. We have spent in relieving distress among our people about $500,000 in the three years from October, 1893, to the close of 1896.

"The regular contributions have been largely reduced, simply because so many investments have ceased to be productive, and there is a point beyond which we cannot squeeze our friends. So far, therefore, as we are concerned, there is, in my judgment, the most urgent need of a public appeal for help."

SALVATION ARMY'S OFFER.

The Barracks Here May Be Used for the Homeless if Needed.

Mayor Strong yesterday received the following telegram from Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, under the date of Chicago:

"The Mayor of Chicago has accepted the use of seven barracks as night shelters for homeless men during the present distress. Newspapers here say the cold wave has struck New York. I therefore take pleasure in offering to throw open our barracks in your city for the same purpose if you deem it necessary."

The Mayor communicated with President Croft of the Charities Department, and he advised that the offer be accepted. The matter was then referred to President Wilson of the Health Department, and Mr. Wilson said if the emergency arose the barracks might be used for the purpose indicated. The Mayor said that some of the charity organizations of the city were not in favor of the acceptance of the offer except in case of the utmost necessity.

The Mayor yesterday received a check for $50 from the law firm of Kerr, Curtis & Page to be applied to the relief of the poor in case of emergency.

COLD WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.

Freezing in Florida and Below Zero in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following message has been distributed this morning throughout Florida:

"Observer, Jacksonville, Fla., send the following message to Postmasters in northern and north central portions of Florida and to Tampa: The temperature will fall to freezing in the northwest portions of Eastern Florida Wednesday morning, but the cold wave will not be as severe as anticipated, and it is doubtful if the temperature falls below freezing south of Jacksonville."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—The thermometer registered 4° below zero at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Heavy ice is running in the Ohio, and two more days of extreme weather will gorge the river in the narrow places between Louisville and Cincinnati, and cause the suspension of navigation.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 26.—The severest weather for years is in vogue. The thermometer dropped to 8° at Decatur, 17° at Birmingham, 20° at Montgomery, and 23° at Mobile early this morning. There is two inches of snow on the ground here, and it is falling rapidly. The spell came suddenly, and has been very severe on poor people, who were unprepared.

MUCH SUFFERING IN THE WEST.

The Cold Moderating, but Still Very Intense.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—After three days of the coldest weather in this region for a number of years, the temperature has commenced to moderate.

Railway train service in the Northwest is in a demoralized condition, owing to the severe wind which has prevailed, filling the cuts with snow, which has frozen until it is almost as hard as ice, and cannot be removed with anything available but rotary plows. Most of the trunk lines are in fair shape, but the branches are almost all blocked, and are liable to remain so for some days.

Dispatches from Pierre, S. D., intimate that heavy losses of cattle and sheep are expected to be reported from the ranges beyond the Missouri River.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—The thermometer at 8 o'clock A. M. registered 2° below zero, 2° warmer than yesterday, but the indication is that the cold weather will continue for several days. The Missouri River here is frozen solid from bank to bank. There is much suffering among the poor, applications to the charities being unusually heavy.

Reports from Kansas show that the cold wave has that State tight in its grasp. Atchison and Leavenworth report a slight snowfall this morning.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—The thermometer this morning was below zero 9° at this city, 20° at Valentine, and 6° at North Platte, and rose slowly during the day. The Missouri River is frozen over seven inches thick.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The extreme cold weather which set in early Sunday morning has moderated somewhat. The city has taken active measures to care for the poor and suffering. A mass meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow afternoon to take steps for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor. It is estimated that 5,000 people in this city are in absolute want.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—The weather continues bitterly cold here. Because of the weak gas supply the charity organizations have been flooded with applications for fuel and food, and there is more distress in the city than at any time before in the past fifteen years.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The cold wave has proved the severest experienced here since 1893. An army of the unemployed is besieging the City Poor Directors' offices, and promises to quickly exhaust the relief fund at hand. Mayor Allen has issued a call for a popular loan to the city without interest, for two years, with which he proposes to set the unemployed at work extending the city water mains.

THE MISSISSIPPI IS FROZEN.

It Is a Solid Block of Ice Between Missouri and Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—Last night was the coldest this city has experienced in two years, and there is no indication to-day that the weather will moderate during the next twenty-four hours. The suffering among the lower classes is intense, and special meetings of the various relief associations are being held to devise means for relieving the distress of the thousands of applicants for food and fuel. At the police stations last night nearly 1,000 persons were given shelter from the cold, and the emergency hospitals were filled with frost-bitten victims.

For the first time in years the Mississippi River is a solid block of ice between the Missouri and Illinois shores, and ferry boats have hard work to keep the channel open. All other river traffic is blocked, and reports from a number of points north of here state that the river is frozen solid and teams are crossing on the ice between Illinois and Iowa.

Throughout Missouri and Kansas the cold is intense, and cold weather, accompanied by high winds, is reported. On account of the frost the condition of the rivers, and the deep snow it is feared great loss of stock will result on the cattle ranges in Kansas and down through the Pan Handle country in the territory.

The rivers in Northern Kansas are covered with ice for the first time in twenty years. Throughout Northern and Northwestern Texas a blizzard of snow and sleet has prevailed for forty-eight hours, and the ranges are covered to a depth of from three to six inches. Already thousands of cattle are reported dead from the cold.

At Lexington, Mo., yesterday, Martha Lacy, a colored woman, was found frozen to death in her cabin. She was without fuel or provisions.

Near Nauvo, Ill., Arnold Trehart, a farmer, was found frozen to death on the roadside last night.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

Mrs. Kate Masterson of 174 West One Hundred and Seventh Street was robbed yesterday of silverware which she valued at $800. Sarah Murphy, her servant, was arrested and confessed, and the goods were found in a furnished room kept by the servant at 131 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

THE BIG FAMINE IN INDIA

NO INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION WILL BE MADE.

The House of Commons Refuses to Order One, on the Ground that the Action Already Taken Meets All Purposes.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—In the House of Commons to-day, a motion was introduced by Sir William Wedderburn, Radical member for Banffshire, that the home Government make an inquiry independent of that of the India Government into the condition of the masses in India, with a view of ascertaining why the people are helpless to resist the famine and pestilence with which they are now afflicted.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, defended the action already taken in the direction indicated, and opposed any independent investigation, which, he declared, was wholly unnecessary, adding that famines in India were much rarer now than they were years ago. The motion of Sir William Wedderburn was rejected by a vote of 217 to 90.

PILGRIMS TO THE HOLY LAND.

The Party on the Werra Have Arrived at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 26.—Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Werra, which arrived here last evening from New York and proceeded for Genoa, is a party of pilgrims from Brooklyn, who are bound for the Holy Land. The Werra will take the party to Alexandria, Egypt, whence they will make a tour of Palestine, and upon their return they will visit Rome, where they expect to have an audience with the Pope.

Among the party, which is in charge of the Rev. Father William J. Hill, LL. D., are the following clergymen: The Revs. John J. Buckley, C. E. Bowles, T. Canneeley, John H. Carroll, Thomas F. Cusack, Joseph C. Campbell, Charles R. Corley, M. S. Callen, J. I. Evers, Thomas J. Kernan, Charles Lemper, John F. Murphy, James O'Connor, Thomas E. Power, Henry M. Plaster, J. J. Quinn, James C. Rigney, W. J. Slocum, Thomas F. Shannon, and H. Treanor.

The pilgrims have with them an American flag, which it is their intention to deposit in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. They expect that their trip will occupy about two months and a half.

Ivory Coming to New York.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Edward J. Ivory, who was acquitted in the Old Bailey Court last week of the charge of conspiracy to cause dynamite explosions, and John F. McIntyre, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York, who came to London to assist in his defense, are booked to sail for New York on board the steamer Majestic, which departs from Liverpool to-morrow. Ivory has written a letter to the United States Embassy expressing his thanks for the services rendered by the Embassy in his behalf.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The betrothal is announced of Miss Alice Harper, daughter of the late Henry Harper of Philadelphia, to Capt. Phillips, formerly of the Thirteenth Hussars.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26.—While the crew of a lifeboat were trying to rescue the crew of a fishing boat in the North Sea, off Bearboore, Jutland, yesterday, the lifeboat was capsized, and all hands on board, twelve in number, were drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Mr. C. F. Frederick Adam, now Secretary to the British Legation at Brussels, has been appointed to succeede Viscount Gough as Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington. The latter was recently appointed Secretary of Embassy at Berlin.

ROME, Jan. 26.—Mr. Robert S. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau of the Department of State at Washington, who is on a tour of inspection of the United States Consular service, has finished his inspection of the American Consulate here, and has started for Naples, from which place he will depart for Egypt on Jan. 31.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 26.—The British bark Cedarbank, Capt. Moody, which sailed from San Francisco Sept. 13 for Hull, passed Prawle Point this afternoon. The Cedarbank is racing for a wager with the British ship Ditton, Capt. Stap, which sailed from San Francisco on the same day for Queenstown. The latter vessel has not yet been sighted.

C. S. REINHART'S ART WORK.

The Pictures Now on Exhibition at the American Art Galleries.

A study of the 402 oil paintings, water colors, and original drawings by Charles Stanley Reinhart, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, and to be sold there at auction to-day, to-morrow, and Friday evenings, brings home the realization of how much the loss of this versatile, graceful, and able artist and illustrator means to the cause of American art. As is well said by Mr. Arthur Hoeber in a very appreciative little preface to the catalogue of the exhibition, and which is signed by twenty-three of Mr. Reinhart's associates, "His death is a distinct disaster, for as an artist and as a man, his place among his fellows was unique. Those who loved him will recognize how irreparable is his loss, and those to whom his work was his only recommendation will feel a personal deprivation, by reason of his untimely demise, for he gave to his art all of the best that was in him, and his efforts showed the sincerity of the man."

The oil paintings on small panels and canvas, and the sketches in oil, which occupy the large gallery down stairs, will reveal the artist as a colorist and painter of much promise to that portion of the public which only knew him as an illustrator. Many of the examples are sketches and unfinished studies, several of the panels in particular being painted on both sides, which should make them doubly valuable to the purchaser, but all the paintings, whether finished or unfinished, and whose subjects are chiefly on the northern French coast, are soft and delicious in color, full of air and light, and, as a rule, have strong distance and sky. Very charming, also, are his sketches of a "French Village Street" and his little paintings, "Giverny," "A Road in Picardie," and "Cottage in Picardie," which, in clearness of atmosphere and sunlight, compare favorably with Picknell's French landscapes. The most important landscape which he painted, and which received the second medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1889—the large canvas "Awaiting the Absent"—and which depicts a group of peasants, the wives and daughters of fishermen, clustered at the foot of a crucifix on the summit of a chalk cliff, gazing out over the gray channel, is well known. Pitched in a low key, well drawn and broadly painted, this canvas in composition, feeling, and execution justly established Reinhart's fame as a painter. Of the drawings in black and white, and which cover a wide range, it is impossible to say more than to emphasize their general truthfulness to atmosphere and locality, and the correctness of their execution. As an illustrator to the Harpers, Mr. Reinhart was one day at Tuxeuo, another in New York, and on still another in Washington. With such companions as Charles W. Warner and Mrs. Isa Carrington Cabell, he visited one Summer all the leading watering places of the Eastern States, and his illustrations drawn on this trip to Mr. Warner's delightful story of "Their Pilgrimage," are known in every household in the land. This wide range of subjects and the perception shown of the characteristics of localities and human nature in those localities, are the best evidences of Reinhart's versatility, while they also attest his unflagging energy and industry. The sale of these artistic memoranda and indices of a career terminated only too soon will be one of the most interesting events of the present art season.

In connection with the Reinhart exhibition, there is a display of a large number of fine bronzes, lacquers, Oriental pottery and porcelain, ivory carvings, and other art objects, belonging to Mr. Kichigoro Suzuki of Tokio, Japan, and which will be sold at auction in the galleries on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons next.

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO A POND.

Two Persons Killed and Ten Severely Injured in a Wreck on a New Brunswick Railroad.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 26.—Two persons were killed and ten were injured seriously to-day when part of an express train left the rails and plunged over a seventy-five-foot embankment into Palmer's Pond, near Dorchester.

The dead are:
EDGECOMBE, ——, St. John, N. B., postal clerk.
PATRIQUIN, Miss ——, Bloomfield, N. B.

The injured are:
BARNER, ——, Amherst, N. S.; cut about face.
BARRIN, GEORGE P., Halifax.
BLANCH, EDWARD, Amherst, N. S.
BORDEN, Dr. ——, Dominion Minister of Militia; cut about the head.
McLEOD, HENRY, Pictou, N. S.; back injured.
NEIL, RUPERT, Westville, N. S.; face cut.
TAYLOR, B. J., Amherst, N. S.
THOMPSON, CHARLES, brakeman.
WALLACE, R. R., Halifax, N. S.
WALLACE, T. W., Montreal.

The Canadian Pacific express train, running over the Inter-Colonial Railroad tracks, was due at Moncton at 1 P. M. When turning the bend at Palmer's Pond the train broke away from the engine, presumably owing to a broken rail, and dashed over a seventy-five-foot embankment to the ice in the pond below.

The engine, on breaking away from the cars, kept its course, and was brought through to Dorchester Station, where the news was first made known, and a wrecking train was hurriedly sent to the scene of the accident.

Meanwhile those who had survived the fearful plunge lent themselves to the task of rescuing the more unfortunate. The intense cold added to the horrors of the situation and the sufferings of the injured.

Two of the occupants of the train were found to be dead, and nearly a score were more or less injured. They were taken out of the wrecked coaches and laid upon the snow on the bank of the pond.

The dead and injured were later placed on board the wrecking train and brought to this city.

The wrecked coaches were seven in number, and all lie smashed almost to splinters on the ice of the pond. Six rails were torn up, and the track badly damaged. Traffic will hardly be resumed before to-morrow morning.

Dr. Borden will be sent through to Ottawa in a special car. Yesterday morning he went to Canning, N. S., to look after an accident to a dike on his property, and while there received a telegram from Ottawa saying his wife was ill. He was on his way to her bedside when the accident happened. Just before leaving Canning he also received news of another misfortune in the shape of a loss of one of his schooners, the Harold Borden, on the Maine coast. Dr. Borden, besides the cut on his head, is also injured about the back, but how seriously cannot be stated as yet.

MARIANO BREWERY SEIZED.

Ridgewood Institution Held for Violations of the Revenue Laws.

The plant of the Mariano Brewing Company, on Metropolitan Road, Ridgewood, was seized by United States Collector of Internal Revenue John C. Kelley yesterday afternoon for alleged irregularities. United States Marshal Hayden took possession later on, and the management will not be permitted to do business there until the requirements of the revenue laws are complied with or bonds sufficient are given. The investigations of the revenue service, it is said, showed that about 400 barrels of beer had been put out by the firm recently without having borne the Government stamps. It is alleged that other gross irregularities were discovered. The President, John Mariano, according to reports, has conducted his business in a very careless manner, and it is said that domestic trouble has caused his present embarrassment.

Louis La Grange Suspended.

Louis La Grange, Weighmaster in the Fire Department, was formally suspended from duty at a special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday on a charge of permitting overweight in the purchase of coal for the department. As soon as the testimony in the case can be compiled Mr. La Grange will be brought before the board for trial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 26.—The Great Western Pottery was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $40,000.

VANWERT, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Fire to-day in the City Mills, owned by W. A. Clark, caused a loss of $10,000.

SHELBURNE, Ontario, Jan. 26.—Hannah and Berwick's brick blocks were burned this morning. Loss, $100,000.

PACIFIC JUNCTION, Iowa, Jan. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the business portion of this place. Twenty buildings were burned. Loss, $50,000.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Jan. 26.—The sidewheel steamer Magnolia was burned to the water's edge this morning. She was of 151 tons register.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—Half a block of small buildings on the corner of Wells and West Water Streets was burned to-day. Loss, $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—The newly erected freight house of the Big Four Railroad in East St. Louis was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $20,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The grain elevator of the A. H. Purcell Malting Company, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and the Belt Line tracks, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $350,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Fire early this morning in the carpet store of John and James Dobson, 809 and 811 Chestnut Street, caused a loss of $75,000. The fire was confined to the sixth floor, but the floors below were badly damaged by water.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The carpenter's shop of L. Furst, at 248 Randolph Street, and the adjoining buildings, were on fire to-day. Loss, $90,000. The Martin Belting and Mill Supply Company and the Magnus Sons' Hops and Brewers' Supply Company are losers.

POLAND, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Poland suffered a loss of $35,000 by fire last night. The buildings destroyed are Reed Brothers' store, Willoughby House and barn, Kearney & Mahon's store, Daniel Hotel and buildings, A. McMahon's meat market, and J. Seavey's residence.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Fire last night destroyed the Billaye-Vann Block and badly damaged the Pike and Butler Blocks, all on South Salina Street. The New York Cloak Store, A. A. Graff's cloak store, W. W. Kimball's piano store, R. A. Goodwin's photograph gallery, and A. E. Willis & Co.'s hair store were totally destroyed. There are numerous other losses by fire and water. The loss is about $125,000; insurance, $80,000.

Fire this morning in the Brerbrarit Block, corner of North Salina and Wolf Streets, caused a loss of $6,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1:05 A. M.—131 West Fifteenth Street; T. F. Barnell; damage, $50.
1:10 A. M.—8 West Thirty-third Street; E. M. Borden; damage, $200.
1:50 A. M.—84-6 Greene Street; Gustave Blum & Co.; damage, $2,000.
—7 A. M.—178 Suffolk Street; Henry Alender; damage trifling.
—7:50 A. M.—127-9 Pearl Street; E. Walden, liquors, and others; total damage, $65,000.
—8:20 A. M.—89 Worth Street; Frederick Almy & Co.; no damage.
—9:10 A. M.—165 Canal Street; Louis Weinstein; damage trifling.
—9: 15 A. M.—224 East Fifty-ninth Street; Mary Keretena; damage, $200.
—9:30 A. M.—2,443 Eighth Avenue; Lena Ashancke; no damage.
—11:10 A. M.—234 West Forty-third Street, roof; damage, $200.
—11:25 A. M.—129 Bowery; Davoren & Kerwick; damage, $200.
—12 Noon.—92 Beekman Street; Richardson & Morgan; no damage.
—12:20 P. M.—Foot of West Fifty-eighth Street; Patrick Kane; damage, $160.
—1:30 P. M.—294 Broadway; no damage.
—1:40 P. M.—Chimney, 88 Cherry Street; no damage.
—1:10 P. M.—12 Horatio Street; occupant unknown; tenement; no damage.
—7:45 P. M.—109 Norfolk Street; David Burnstein; no damage.

NO YACHT-RACING LEAGUE

NEW YORK CLUB DECLINES TO TAKE ANY ACTION.

Committee's Report Says the Club Has Everything to Lose and Nothing to Gain—Shows that the Plan Is Impracticable.

The New York Yacht Club, at a special meeting held in the clubhouse last night, unanimously decided that it was not advisable for the club to take any action toward the organization of a Yacht Racing League.

At the last meeting, Commodore E. M. Brown, S. Nicholson Kane, James D. Smith, E. D. Morgan, L. Cass Ledyard, C. Oliver Iselin, and Clarence A. Postley were appointed a committee to see whether the club should take such action, and at last night's meeting a report made by this committee was read and circulated among the members.

This report first says that the committee gave a hearing to John F. Lovejoy, who laid before it certain suggested rules for the constitution of a yacht racing league. According to Mr. Lovejoy's idea, the league was to be governed by a council of twelve and a supreme council of three. The council was to control the policy of the league, to frame rules, assign dates for the racing events of the season, and to enforce penalties for the violations of racing rules. The supreme council was to decide all protests.

The committee first decided that the organization could not be successfully formed, because it would take in many hundreds of clubs and have thousands of members. After considering all the arguments made in favor of the league the committee, in its report, says:

"It is manifest that this club could not consistently promote the formation of such an organization unless it were willing to become itself a member of it, and to this we think there are insuperable objections.

"The New York Yacht Club has never been a purely racing organization; if it had been, it may well be doubted if it would ever have reached its present position.

"From its early beginnings the club has shown a marked partiality for deep-water cruising. While it has wisely fostered an active interest in racing, it has not existed for that alone. Its splendid fleet of cruising vessels bears witness to the broader interest which its members have taken in the sport.

"It would require cogent reasons, indeed, for such a club to surrender its autonomy to the control of others; and yet this is what the proposition under consideration means for the New York Yacht Club.

"If it should join a league such as that now proposed, it must subject its classification and racing rules to the manipulation of others.

"Its Regatta Committee, no longer a tribunal of last resort, must become a mere agency for the transmission of protests to a higher power for decision—a power, too, constituted, not by the act or vote of the New York Yacht Club, but by the votes of innumerable small clubs, whose membership is practically without limit, and whose only limit is that placed upon the size of their vessels.

"Its events must no longer be within its own control, but it must conform them to the dates fixed by this higher power.

"Under the terms of the Constitution submitted to us, its June regatta might be changed against its own protest, or the date for the race for the Goelet Cups might be altered by the same supreme power.

"Even its right to discipline its own members would be taken from it, for it is a part of the proposed scheme that the power to enforce penalties for violations of racing rules should be vested in the Council.

"In the opinion of your committee, it has everything to lose and nothing to gain in becoming a member of the proposed league.

"Your committee, therefore, report, as their conclusion, that it is not advisable for the New York Yacht Club to take any action toward the oragnization of the Yacht Racing League."

KINGSTON MEN WIN.

Canadian Crack Hockey Team Defeated a Montclair A. C. Team.

A lively game of hockey was played last evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, between the crack Queen's College hockey team of Kingston, Ontario, and a team from the Montclair Athletic Club. The college men have held the intercollegiate championship of Ontario for the past two years. The game was somewhat one-sided, the Kingston men winning by a score of 6 to 1. The teams lined up as follows:

Queens—Hiscock, goal; Curtis, cover point; Merrill, point; Dalton, Harty, Weatherhead, and Cunningham, forwards.

Montclair—Williams, goal; Emerson, cover point; H. Hornfeck, point; Kennedy, M. Hornfeck, Koehler, and G. Hornfeck, forwards.

Kennedy for the Montclairs won their only goal in the first half.

The team of the Staten Island Cricket Club and the hockey team of Montclair will play together this evening.

Results at Ingleside.

INGLESIDE, Cal., Jan. 26.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Mascero, 116, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won by half a length; Nebula, 99, (Jones,) 2 to 1, second by four lengths; Jazebel, 99, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Sir Richard, Dutch Valet, Tryst, Au Quorn, Snowdown, and Tulare also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. On Gua Nita, 105, (McHugh,) 6 to 1, won by half a length; Duke of York, 118, (Jones,) 6 to 5, second by three lengths; Count of Flanders, 108, (Slaughter,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:35¼. Caelsta K., Nellie McDonald, Free Lady, Kummel, Don Luis, Old Jack, Morellito, and Tom Spencer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. David, 107, (McHugh,) 20 to 1, won by two lengths; Libertine, 117, (Macklin,) 3 to 1, second by a head; Zamar I., 101, (Slaughter,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. California, Ferrier, and Geyser also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. McLight, 100, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, won by a nose; Cabrillo, 104, (T. Sloan,) 30 to 1, second by three lengths; Olive, 95, (R. Isom,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Personne, Rey Del Tierra, Lobengula, Bueno, and Jane Andrew also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Addie Buchanan, 100, (Slaughter,) 9 to 5, won by a length; Treachery, 107½, (Macklin,) 30 to 1, second by a nose; Applause, 106, (Doggett,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:42½. Installator also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. The Sinner, 121, (Hennessy,) 30 to 1, won by 2½ lengths; Basquil, 104, (R. Isom,) 11 to 5, second by a nose; Good Times, 124, (W. Martin, 9 to 10, third. Time—1:16½. Potentate, Detective, Mercutio, Inflammator, and Philip H. also ran.

The Bicycle Exhibition.

Final preparations for the biggest industrial exhibition of bicycles and accessories that the world has ever seen will be completed in the Grand Central Palace by Thursday of next week. The opening of the show will not take place until the evening of Feb. 6, but the manufacturers will be privileged to move in their exhibits before that time and arrange them for the opening night. Secretary Franks of the National Cycle Board of Trade, under whose auspices the exhibition will be given, returned from Chicago yesterday. He reports that the Chicago show is a gigantic affair, but in the number of exhibitors, he says, the National Eastern show will excel the Western exhibition by fully 150. Every convenience possible has been arranged for the intending visitors. The show will last until Feb. 15, being open afternoon and evening to the public, and during the forenoon hours to tradesmen.

Dr. Aaron Wise's Successor.

At a meeting of the congregation of Temple Rodoph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, yesterday, the Rev. Rudolph Grossman was unanimously elected minister to succeed Dr. Aaron Wise. Dr. Grossman is now assistant minister at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. He will enter upon his new duties about Feb. 13. Benjamin Blumenthal is President, and Judge Goldfogle Vice President of the Temple Rodoph Sholom.

REYNOLDS SKATING CHAMPION.

Chicago Man Won in the Mile Race of National Amateur Association Yesterday.

Three thousand people attended the reopening of the championship races yesterday of the National Amateur Skating Association at Silver Lake, Staten Island, to which place the final events have been transferred from Stamford, Conn. Owing to the poor condition of the ice, which is covered with a crust of snow, the quarter-mile race was postponed until to-day. For the events of last night hundreds of colored electric lights were hung over the lake.

For the final heat, B. McPartlan, E. Reynolds, T. Cooney, S. O'Brien, A. Y. Morgan, and G. W. Boock qualified. The six named got away on even terms, but after they had settled down McPartlan rushed to the front, followed by Reynolds and Morgan, with Cooney close up. This order was maintained until the men were entering the turn into the straight at the finish. Here McPartlan went wide and Reynolds, coming with a rush on the inside, got in front of the Verplanck man and won by eight yards. McPartlan beat Morgan four yards, the latter beating Cooney by a foot. McPartlan's defeat was a surprise, and the Chicago man's championship was looked upon as being rather lucky. Reynolds was protested by Morgan on the ground of professionalism. The protest will be decided later.

Final Heat.—Won by E. Reynolds; B. McPartland, second; A. Y. Morgan, third. Time—2:56 1-5.

One Mile Handicap—Won by B. McPartland, Verplancks, N. Y., scratch; S. M. Phillips, New York, 85 yards, second; A. Y. Morgan, New York, 50 yards, third. Time—2:45 4-5.

Half-Mile, (Scratch.)—Won by E. Reynolds, Chicago; E. A. Thomas, Newburg, N. Y., second, and A. Y. Morgan, New York, third. Time—1:14 4-5.

Three-Miles, Handicap.—Won by S. M. Phillips, New York, (200 yards;) Charles McClade, Portchester, N. Y., (300 yards,) second, and Elmer Kent, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., (300 yards,) third. Time—8:42.

UNCONSCIOUS IN A TANK.

Three Men's Lives Imperilled by the Fumes of Paint.

Three men narrowly escaped serious consequences yesterday from inhaling the fumes of paint at the slaughter house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, at First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. There is a series of tanks for refrigerating purposes. It is necessary to paint these inside once a year. The paint used gives out fumes so strong that the men who do the work cannot remain in the tank more than from one to four minutes, according as they are working near the top or bottom of the tank.

The work in one of the tanks had reached so near the bottom at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the men could remain inside only two minutes at a time. John Reynolds, thirty years old, of 1,057 Third Avenue, went down and had been at work less than a minute when he staggered and fell. Charles Padoir, twenty-three years old, of 411 East Forty-sixth Street, went down to assist him, and was also overcome. Then an alarm was given, and rescuers came from all sides. Benjamin Foltz attempted to bring the men out, but became affected and fell, exhausted, when he climbed to the top of the tank. Finally, a rope, with a sling, was procured, and volunteers fastened it to the men, and they were dragged out. Padoir and Foltz were soon revived, and were able to go home. Reynolds had to be removed to the Flower Hospital for treatment.

One of the butchers in describing the sensation produced by inhaling the stupefying fumes said that the knees weakened first. The person affected then began to shake all over, the eyesight failed, and the victim fell unconscious. The paint used is some specially prepared stuff. If a drop of it touches the flesh it burns, it is said, like a hot coal.

MR. OLCOTT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Three Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Named Yesterday.

District Attorney Olcott announced yesterday the following appointments on his staff as Deputy Assistant District Attorneys: Henry Hardwicke, an author of legal works, who has an office at 120 Broadway; Antonio C. Astarita, who has an office at 57 Chambers Street, and Otto A. Rosalsky, who has an office at 186 Broadway.

Mr. Hardwicke, it is said, was recommended by Joseph H. Choate and ex-Judge Thomas Allison. Mr. Astarita was indorsed by ex-Jan Sabine Smith, and was appointed as an organization man of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Mr. Rosalsky lives in the Eighth Assembly District. He is also an organization appointment. Mr. Astarita was appointed as a representative of the Italians of the city.

The new appointees are to take the places of Messrs. Randolph B. Martine, Francis V. S. Oliver, and William O'Connor.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street.

TOBACCO TRADE'S CRISIS

BELIEF THAT WEYLER'S EDICT WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

Manufacturers Here Expect This Action Very Soon, but Different Reasons Are Given for the Expectation.

There is a strong expectation among the cigar manufacturers of the United States that the edict, promulgated in Cuba last Spring by Captain General Weyler, prohibiting the exportation of the best grades of Cuban leaf tobacco, will soon be withdrawn, and the stock now excluded thrown open to American buyers.

The manufacturers who expect this also say that if it is not done the present crisis in the cigar trade in this country will soon be so intensified as to change the whole character of the business. The best tobacco is now practically out of the market, and the Mexican and domestic grown products are coming into general use.

"I consider it certain that the edict will be raised within a very short time," said Antonio Garcia of F. Garcia & Co., 128 Chambers Street, yesterday. "Events in Cuba are moving very strongly in that direction. I am not in the position to say that the raising of the edict has been determined upon by the Spanish Government, but if that Government has accomplished what it claims in the pacification of the island, and sets out to establish its announced policy of reforms, the edict will be raised as a matter of course.

"If my information is correct," said Mr. Garcia, "the Province of Pinar del Rio, where the fine Vuelta Abajo tobacco is grown, is practically restored to peace and quiet, and the inhabitants are now harvesting a two-thirds crop. In Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba Provinces, where the Remedios tobacco is grown, the Spanish are now dominant, and using every effort to encourage the agriculturists. The reforms, it is expected, will be declared in about two weeks. The inhabitants of these provinces can best be placated and brought into accord with the new order of things by the immediate extension of the market for their products, which is at present limited to the manufacturers at Havana.

"There is only one way to give these tobacco growers a market, and that is by raising the edict. Its effect would be to throw the Vuelta Abajo tobacco into the American market, and to increase the manufacture of the high grade cigarettes in which the Remedios tobacco is used, in the City of Havana. Without these changes, the discontent of the tobacco growers is not likely to be allayed.

"The tobacco imports at the port of New York during 1896 aggregated 185 bales. In 1895 they aggregated 8,854 bales. These figures show better than anything else the condition of the American supply of Cuban leaf tobacco. Lately American cigarmakers have gone to Bremen, Frankfort, and London in the hope of picking up Cuba-grown tobacco that was exported from Havana prior to the edict.

"The crop of Remedios tobacco will be short this year, on account of the military operations now going on in the southern and eastern provinces, where it is grown. The Vuelta Abajo crop, in Pinar del Rio, has been protected by the Spanish soldiers, but there has been no effort to save the crops elsewhere."

A. B. Schulte, who is one of the largest sellers of imported and Havana cigars in the city, agreed yesterday with Mr. Garcia, but gave slightly different reasons for his belief that the edict will be raised.

"The main factor in the raising of the edict," said he, "will probably be the United States Congress. A new tariff on Cuban cigars will be proposed next month, raising it from the present rate of $3.50 and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $20. I have no doubt that this schedule will be approved. Twenty dollars will, of course, be a prohibitive tariff, and its enforcement will divest Havana of its best market for cigars. There would remain, under this condition, two things for the Spaniards to do, namely, the raising of the edict on leaf tobacco and an appeal to this country for a lighter tariff on their manufactured product. The business of cigarmaking in Havana cannot survive the loss of this market.

"I am informed, however," said Mr. Schulte, "that the Havana manufacturers are strongly urging Gen. Weyler to include the Remedios tobaccos in the scope of the present edict. The short crop and the export of a portion of it, which is now allowed, are interfering with the cigarette manufacturers of Havana. The edict may perhaps be extended, but I think the manufacturers in this country generally expect it to be abolished altogether soon."

A PLOT TO ROB FAILED.

It Was Frustrated by Woman's Quick Wit and Firmness.

A well-planned plot to rob the flat of Peter McCormick, a painter and decorator of 39 Duane Street, who lives at 427 Park Avenue, was foiled by the intuition of Mrs. McCormick and the firmness of her servant girl.

About 11 o'clock yesterday Mrs. McCormick received the following telegram at her home:

"Dear Lady: Your husband has met with a serious accident, having been struck by a cable car. Requests that you take children up to mother and for you and servant to come to the hospital, Jay and Hudson Streets. (Signed) Dr. F. F. Meeker."

Luckily Mrs. McCormick did not implicitly follow instructions. She told her servant to remain home with the children and to allow no one in the flat until she returned. Mrs. McCormick hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital and, finding that her husband was not there, went to his place of business, where she found him safe and well. He suspected a plot to rob, and at once informed Police Headquarters. Detective Sergeant Reidy was sent to the house.

He learned that soon after Mrs. McCormick left a young man came to the flat and repeated the story of Mr. McCormick's injuries and said he had been sent for some towels and linen. Mary, the servant girl, did not let the man in, and told him she had no towels. Later another young man called and repeated the story, and offered to watch the children while the servant went for Mrs. McCormick, but this did not induce the girl to let him into the house.

The police say the game is an old one. Search is being made for the two men.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S GUESTS

A Small Company Entertained at Dinner Last Evening.

A dinner was given last night by ex-Secretary and Mrs. William C. Whitney, at their new house, in Fifth Avenue. The dinner was at 8 o'clock, and was served in the large dining hall on the west side of the house. Mrs. Whitney received in the grand salon on the Fifth Avenue side. The dinner table was adorned with La France roses and lilacs, and palms were placed round the sides of the walls.

After dinner there was music by a double quartet, accompanied by the harp, a novelty which was appreciated.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. Roach, J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayly, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Perry Belmont, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Miss Josephine Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Bridge for Allen's Point.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 26.—The plans submitted by Engineer Charles H. Platt for a bridge over Mill Creek, from Bayville to Allen's Point, have been approved by Secretary of War Lamont. Many were opposed to the Allen Point site for the bridge, among them being Col. S. V. R. Cruger, John Cashow, Gerard Beekman, W. J. Beekman, Abraham C. Underhill, and others. They wanted the bridge to start about half a mile from the point.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A man who spends enough of each day looking out upon Fifth Avenue to know something of its habitués takes exception to the way the women walk. "Where are all the athletic New York women of whom we hear so much?" he asks. "Look at that girl now," he continued, as a pretty young woman in a stylish street gown and handsome furs pass the window. "She walks as though it was hard work. All, or a large majority, of the New York women walk badly. There is none of the ease and elasticity that we ought to expect from women who are as much in the open air and who indulge in so many out door sports."

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On the Boston express coming into New York the other morning was a young man who was evidently pursuing a regular business. He was a tall young fellow, perhaps twenty or more, with one hand, which, as the passengers learned later, had suffered from paralysis. It was distorted in a way which manifestly made it useless. Its owner's business was to ask alms of the charitable. He placed a card in the lap of each passenger bearing the following:

A Cripple's Appeal.

In this world of care and sorrow,
With its shadows and its frowns,
In the midst of the great army
I am battling with the throngs.
Young and almost pondered helpless
By paralysis' cruel sway,
These few words I tender to you
As a cripple's plaintive lay.
In the strife for earthly favors
Some will prosper, some will fail;
In the race the friendless cripple
Will find his efforts of no avail.
So, to smooth life's rugged journey,
This my song I offer thee,
Hoping after its perusal
You will not forget my simple plea.
Give what you wish.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

This was all very plaintive, and might have been affecting if William Wallace had followed the straight and narrow path of temperance. A strong and all-pervading odor of bad liquor, and evidently a great deal of it, enveloped him and heralded his coming. There was also a look in William Wallace's face which, while not at all convivial, did not indicate habits of total abstinence. As he gathered up his cards only a few evidently indiscriminate persons responded to his appeal.

It was "too easy a way to get a drink," as some of the unresponsive ones said.

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Sherry could use the site of his new building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street for a skating rink after the workmen are gone these cold nights. The work of excavation is well advanced, and there are several good-sized ponds of water in the bottom of what will eventually be the cellar, and they are now frozen solid.

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There was a clever little urchin on Eighty-eighth Street yesterday. A woman walking along the street carried a French book in her hand at her side in such a manner that the title was in full view. She first became aware of this when a small voice at her elbow remarked "French? You don't speak German, too, do you?" repeating the question in German: "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" "Ein wenig," the answer came almost spontaneously. Then was poured forth into the woman's ears a torrent of German. "Would she help a poor "buben" with a few pennies, when there was sickness in his family, &c." The answer to this was in English, and the boy continued to talk in that language without the slightest foreign accent. "Did he go to school?" "Sure," he answered in the best of colloquial New York. He asked many questions, hitching up every now and then his small trousers, which were fastened around his waist with a rough hemp rope. Under one arm he had a loaf of bread. He received 5 cents for being a unique character, and his last words were, "Lady, if I see you up here again will you give me some more?"

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Mrs. John Gaffney, at the Professional Woman's League on Monday, said she considered Eve to be a very superior woman—particularly considering the source from which she came. "I cannot find a single flaw in her character," said Mrs. Gaffney. "She settled the question of free regency, and by that one stroke lifted man above the angels. I don't think she is half appreciated."

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One of the stories that Joseph Jefferson told was of a camp meeting on Cape Cod. The leader had forgotten his Bible, and he was to have read the chapter in Genesis telling of the eating of the forbidden fruit. Not having the Book, he gave a free rendering of the story: "And the angel went to the Lord and he said: 'Governor; Governor, I've got to tell you that them folks down in Eden lots is at your greenings.'"

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The Fifth Avenue busses are following the example of the street cars in the way of transfers. They transfer east or west at Eighty-fifth Street, to the Second Avenue cars and Astoria Ferry on the east and Central Park on the west.

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George Wilson, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, performs a variety of duties through his connection with commercial and historical associations. One of the most important, as well as interesting, of his duties, is his annual preparation of what he calls Uncle Sam's balance sheet. For a number of years Mr. Wilson has compiled the statistics showing the gross imports and exports of this country; also other statistics relating to the year's commerce of the Nation. Nearly all of Mr. Wilson's report for the year 1896 is now in the hands of the printer.

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At the recent public hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission a very old and very frequent visitor at the meetings was the first to arrive. At that time it had not been determined whether the meeting would be held in executive session or in public. The visitor was anxious to find this out, and several times he made inquiries about the meeting. It was finally decided to hold a public session, and the first comer was first to slip into a big arm chair in the room. Then he promptly went to sleep, and did not open his eyes until the session was all over. When the adjournment came he was aroused by an attendant and departed, apparently satisfied. He admitted that he was not a property holder.

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Peddlers are resorting to bold methods to reach the residents of flats in order to get a chance to sell their wares. They are excluded from apartments and flats, and, as they cannot enter the front door, they are now trying the roof. A few days ago a servant in an up-town flat house was surprised to meet a peddler on the top floor. He was immediately ejected, and when asked hom he got in he replied that he had come in by way of the scuttle-hole on the roof. It was found that in some way he had got to the roof of the adjoining house, opened the scuttle of the house he wanted to visit, and had started down stairs ringing up the inmates on his way, and offering them his matches and lead pencils.

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Among the more interesting street scenes at the opening of the year was the rushing of depositors to get their money into the savings banks in time to draw interest during the coming quarter. At the larger savings institutions there were animated crowds for three or four hours each day. The police assisted the bank officials in forming the depositors in line. In no other way could order be maintained, so eager were the people to have their surplus placed where it would be drawing interest. It looked like a run on some of the banks, and many pedestrians were led to inquire the cause of the excitement. Financial men said it was decidedly reassuring to see people running and scrambling to get their money into the banks. It spoke well for the banks and well for the people.

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The band had just started playing a swinging selection. "Always tell a Sousa march!" remarked one of a quartet around a table. "But that isn't a Sousa march," returned a companion.

"Yes it is!" chorused the other three. "But it isn't," persisted the first speaker. The other three reasserted their belief, and the result of it was a wager. The anti-Sousa man went over to a friend to inquire. While he was gone one of his companions at the table remarked: "That doesn't seem so much like a Sousa march as I fancied." "We've lost then." "Not necessarily," returned the third; let us all declare that he said it was a Sousa march, and bet on it. We took the other end." The young man returned with a smile of triumph.

"Just as I told you, it wasn't by Sousa."
"Sorry you lost, old man."
"Who lost?"
"You did!"
"How do you make that out?"
"You said it was a Sousa march."

The young man looked around in a bewildered fashion. His friends had the most serious faces in the world and nodded solemnly. While in this condition another friend came up. The matter was explained to him. The conspirators explained that it was simply aberration on the part of their friend in thinking he had claimed that Sousa was not the composer. "He has won then," said the last comer, "that is a Sousa march, the title of it is "King Carnival." The conspirators paid twice.

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A few days ago two belated little coasters who had lost their way were taken in charge by the police and spent the night crying piteously in the station. They had started from their homes, it was learned the next day, to hunt for enough snow to coast on. Each had dragged his little sled block after block until they were several miles from home, and suddenly realized that they didn't know where they were. The snow had all gone, except some that stood in dirty piles in the parks; they had so tired themselves they could scarcely walk; and now they were so frightened they couldn't tell the policeman where they lived. When they reached the station they took their sleds with them into the room where they were kept for the night, sat down on these innocent causes of their trouble, tried to look brave for a while, and then broke down and cried. Their parents found them in the morning. A Police Sergeant said that sometimes these little pleasure seekers wander from the furthest confines of Harlem down into Lower New York before they discover that they are lost—and then there is a scene that doesn't end until the next morning's rescue by the parents.

A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Great Success That Has Attended the Work of the Loomis Sanitarium—More Aid Is Needed.

The Loomis Sanitarium, which was opened at Liberty, N. Y., early last June, has proved to be a bigger success than was expected by its promoters. When the sanitarium was opened, there was accommodation for twelve patients. Since then it has gradually been enlarged and now accommodates forty-two. Three new buildings are being erected, and by the time the sanitarium is a year old it will be able to accommodate sixty-six patients.

The late Prof. Loomis had his attention called to Liberty some years ago and on investigation decided with Dr. Roosa that a sanitarium erected there for the use of persons having lung trouble would eventually be a big success. It seems destined to be the largest and best of its kind in the country. The plan adopted has been to erect buildings not only comfortable and substantial, but which furnish in point of architecture and finish all the refining influences of home life. There are at present on the grounds and occupied six buildings, and three more are in the process of construction. Plans have been drawn for another cottage.

Ever since the sanitarium has been opened there have been more applicants than could be admitted, and the managers want assistance. The Sloane, Marcy Lester, Watson Walker, Winthrop, and Irving cottages and the Rebecca Babbit pavilion, all of which are completed or in process of construction, bear the names of the donors or the names of the persons in whose memory they are erected. The Casino was built by Mrs. G. Lewis, and J. Pierpont Morgan erected the Central, or Administration, Building. To meet the pressing demand, the management erected on faith the Overflow cottage. Toward paying for this, $1,000 has been given and $4,000 more is needed.

The managers want the capacity of the sanitarium to be increased to 150. All letters of inquiry regarding the endowments of cottages or beds should be addressed to Mrs. R. Irvin, President, 2 West Forty-third Street, New York City.

At the sanitarium are a physician in charge, a house doctor, and a bacteriologist. The head nurse is a graduate of one of the best-known New York schools, and has had four-and-a-years' experience. All letters regarding the sanitarium should be addressed to the physician in charge, Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y.

In order to enter the Loomis Sanitarium, patients must be examined by Dr. H. P. Loomis, 58 East Thirty-fourth Street; Dr. Charles E. Quinby, 44 West Thirty-sixth Street, or by Dr. J. E. Stubbert, at the sanitarium. Other members of the Medical Board in New York also admit patients. Prof. W. Polk is President of this board. The Sanitarium is run from the financial standpoint that its benefits are supposed to be enjoyed by those of more limited means who can there find for very moderate charges the accommodations that in private sanitariums can only be enjoyed by the wealthy. This has been made possible by the gifts of cottages and of a limited number of endowed beds by those interested in this great work.

The results during the first six months of the life of the Sanitarium, as shown by the reports of Dr. Stubbert, go to show that the expectations of its founder are being even more than realized. Of the forty-six patients admitted up to Dec. 1, 1896, 90 per cent. showed a general improvement in their symptoms. The cough and expectoration had been materially lessened in 50 and 66 per cent. respectively; the actual condition of the diseased lungs had improved in 75 per cent. of the cases. The tubercle bacilli had disappeared in 10 per cent. of the cases. Some patients, who, on admission, were unable to walk one-quarter of a mile without great discomfort, can now enjoy tramps over the country roads from two to five miles. Four cases have been discharged with the disease arrested, and there are at present in the Sanitarium eight patients who have improved so much that it is hoped they can soon be discharged during the Spring with the disease arrested.

Liberty is reached by the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad in three and one-half hours. The town itself contains large first-class hotels, where patients not able to enter the Sanitarium, or not wishing to do so for private reasons, can find all the comforts that they now travel hundreds of miles to the South in search of.

A Grand Jury Rebuked.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Judge McLennan, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to accept the Grand Jury's final report, and sent the jury back with instructions to reconsider some sixty cases of complaints of violation of the excise law and certify to the Court that there had been no violation of that law, or else bring in bills of indictment. Over sixty cases of violation of the excise law were taken before the jury, and no bill was rendered. There was an angry contest among the jurors over the question.

Work of the Board of Claims.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The annual report of the State Board of Claims shows that since the board was organized, in 1883, it heard and disposed of 2,571 claims against the State, aggregating $7,348,098. The awards on these claims amounted to $1,898,706. During the year 1896, the number of claims decided by the board was 189, in which the amount claimed was $1,950,428, and the amount awarded was $82,127. There are 745 claims pending before the board.

Killed by a Fellow-Officer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Policeman Bishop shot and killed a fellow-officer named Roth Monday. The men quarreled while eating supper in an engine house, and went out on the street to fight. Both drew their revolvers, and Bishop grasped Roth's weapon, the hammer of which fell on his finger. Bishop then shot Roth, killing him almost instantly. Bishop is a negro, and claims the quarrel was due to Roth's provocation.

The Oregon at Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A cablegram to the Navy Department announces the arrival of the battleship Oregon at Acapulco, on the 24th inst., after a successful voyage of 1,850 miles, without stop from San Francisco, whence she sailed Jan. 16. An average speed of over 11 knots was maintained.

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Indorsed by Many Prominent Speakers—Sentiments of Gen. Grant on the Subject Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A very distinguished audience, representative of influential, social, and religious elements of the National Capital, filled the Grand Opera House at 4 o'clock this afternoon "to attest their approbation of the great principle of international arbitration as embodied in the treaty between this Republic and Great Britain, now pending in the Senate."

John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, who called the meeting to order, pointedly disclaimed any purpose of criticising or seeking unduly to hasten or influence the action of the Senate. He said he recognized the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. He closed by saying: "I venture, however, to say, speaking for myself, that the final action of the Senate will not be such as to defeat the treaty which is desired by the great majority of the people of the United States, and which defeat would discredit this Government in the eyes of the civilized world."

The outcome of the meeting was the unanimous adoption of a resolution declaring that, "believing this treaty to be a distinct advance toward the best civilization, and trusting that it may prove a helpful example for other nations, we shall hail with joy and patriotic pride its confirmation by the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard was the presiding officer. In his speech he said:

"Let every board of trade, every National and local grange, all labor unions throughout our land, aid in the movement, bringing all their influence to bear upon the Senate for the speedy ratification of this treaty, for none have deeper interest in it than the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic."

Gen. Grant's Sentiments.

In closing Mr. Hubbard read an extract from a letter from Gen. Grant to the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia in December, 1879:

"Although educated and brought up a soldier, and having probably been in as many battles as any one—certainly as many as most people could have been—yet there was never a time nor a day when it was not my desire that some just and fair way should be established for settling difficulties instead of bringing innocent persons into conflict and thus withdrawing from productive labor able-bodied men, who, in a large majority of cases, have no particular interest in the subject for which they are contending. I look forward to a day when there will be a court established that shall be recognized by all nations, which will take into consideration all differences between nations and settle by arbitration or decision of such court these questions."

Prof. B. L. Whitman of Columbian University made some pointed remarks about two diseases prevailing in American social life—one known as Anglomania, and another, largely political in character, known as Anglophobia. He claimed that Anglophobia was as unreasonable as Anglomania was ridiculous.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, formerly of Missouri, now of Washington, delivered a vigorous address in support of the general principle of arbitration, in which he incidentally criticised the tone of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, and asked if arbitration was good for England and Venezuela, why not good for England and the United States?

Speaking of the objection that the Monroe doctrine might be involved in this treaty, he said: "Let the Monroe doctrine be placed in the crucible of human reason. If we may claim under it at all, our demands must be settled either by arbitration or by war." At considerable length he argued in favor of arbitration as the only rational mode of settlement.

Justice Brewer's Address.

It was reserved to Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court to rouse the meeting to its highest point of enthusiasm. The chilly winds blowing through the wings of the unwarmed theatre caused overcoat collars to be turned up and handkerchiefs to be tied over bald pates, and shivers to pass around. But Justice Brewer's witty and eloquent remarks caused even the inclemency of the weather to be forgotten.

Justice Brewer, who was introduced as "the President of the Venezuelan Commission," began by saying that when he received the request of the committee to take part in the proceedings, and was assured that the speeches would be limited to five minutes, he came to the conclusion that all he would have to do would be to stand up and be counted in favor of arbitration, because, according to his experience, no lawyer could say what he had to say under two hours. So he had come here to be counted in favor of the arbitration treaty. "When I say that," continued Justice Brewer, "I do not want to be considered as one who would trespass upon the prerogative of the Senate to make a careful canvass of every line of that treaty. I appreciate fully the words of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] so recently uttered in protest against pressure for indecent haste. I do not believe in saying to the gentlemen charged with the duty of considering carefully that treaty that 'You must vote for it.' There is something in my own nature which, when anybody says to me, 'You must,' causes something to run up my spinal column which says, 'I won't.' It is the Senate's duty to consider that treaty carefully, and when I say that, I say it is no trespass upon their rights for American citizens to express their views of that treaty. And I am sure there is no one who will more cheerfully accord that right than the senior Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Hoar,] whom we all delight to honor.

"In spite of all the intimations I see in the press, I believe that the Senate will not declare itself 'in favor of the law, but against its enforcement.' They will act upon it with the desire to do the best for the interests not alone of this country, but of the world. I know Judges make mistakes, having been on the bench many years. I know it is dangerous to submit grave questions to such a tribunal, and if I could see here one of my brothers with whom I have been associated for two years [referring to Justice Harlan, one of the Bering Sea arbitrators] I think I could illustrate that at his expense. But then, what are the errors and losses incidental to arbitration compared to the horrors of war? What are a few million dollars of wrongful damages in comparison to the sacrifice of thousands of human lives?

Justice Brewer in his peroration brought down the house by a brief but dramatic poem on "Lost Opportunities," which, to the surprise of many of his hearers, he said, had been written by his fellow-citizen, ex-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas. He declared in ringing tones his opinion that the United States had now an opportunity which, if once lost, might never be regained.

A Letter from Cardinal Gibbons.

Governor Stanard of St. Louis, from the National Board of Trade, presented the resolutions in favor of arbitration adopted by that body in its meeting to-day.

The following letter from Cardinal Gibbons was read:

"The Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin:

"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 21st, in which you invite me to attend the meeting to be held at Washington on the 26th inst. 'for the purpose of publicly attesting approbation of the great principle of arbitration embodied in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.'

"While I am heartily in sympathy with the object of this meeting, and ardently hope that the promise held out to us by this treaty of settling our disputes without those threats and rumors of war so disturbing to public peace and business will be fulfilled, I regret that a previous engagement which I cannot postpone will prevent me from joining in person the distinguished gentlemen who have issued the call in approving the principle of arbitration.

"For this cause a joint letter has been published expressing the sentiments of Cardinals Vaughan and Logue and myself. I am sure that no less ardently than I, they hope their efforts in the cause of peace will not be in vain."

Other letters were read and other speeches made, and the proceedings were closed by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Teunis Hamlin.

ADVOCATES OF ARBITRATION.

Resolutions Recently Passed by the State Bar Association.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, held in Albany, on Jan. 20, the following resolutions, which have not before been published, were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the New York State Bar Association hails with acclaim the first step taken by the two Anglo-Saxon nations of the globe toward the establishment of a permanent judicial tribunal for the adjustment of grave international controversies by an agreement recently consummated by the Ambassadors of the two nations for a court of arbitration, to be continued for a period of five years; that it is the belief of the Bar Association that the establishment of such a court between two great nations will not only result in its early adoption as a permanent international tribunal between these nations, but that its utility will speedily be recognized by other great nations of the world, and eventually force the creation of a central court for the adjudication of international disputes and the permanency of peace and good will among men.

Resolved, That the New York State Bar Association hereby records its approval of the action of the Ambassador of Great Britain at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States in concluding a convention between the two Governments by the submission of a proposed treaty establishing an international court of arbitration.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States be and hereby is respectfully, but earnestly, requested by the New York State Bar Association, in its own behalf and in the interest of humanity everywhere, at the earliest practicable date, to ratify said treaty of arbitration, and thus approve an undertaking calculated in its wide scope to promote peace among the nations of the world; and,

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the association be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President and Secretary of State, and each member of the Senate of the United States.

The Peace Society's Plea.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Directors of the American Peace Society have forwarded to President Cleveland, Secretary Olney, and the Senate a memorial setting forth the satisfaction of the society at the singing of the general arbitration treaty. The memorial closes with the following:

"We earnestly petition the honorable Senate of the United States, after giving thorough consideration to the provisions of the treaty, not to allow minor considerations to outweigh the supreme importance of accepting the result of mutual concession and to ratify the treaty at an early date."

The Proposed French Treaty.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—It is semi-officially announced that if the negotiations for an arbitration treaty are resumed between France and the United States, it will not be until the Anglo-American treaty is definitely concluded.

OPPOSED TO ARBITRATION.

A Resolution of Protest Before the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Representative R. C. Busse of Cook County in the Legislature to-day offered the following joint resolution, and moved it be made a special order for discussion Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock:

"Whereas, A treaty, offensive and defensive, has been signed by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, and Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, and,

"Whereas, Said treaty is inimical to the interest of the United States in contravening the Monroe doctrine, and is repugnant to the wise counsels of Washington against entangling foreign alliances, and

"Whereas, Said treaty exalts monarchy and subordinates democracy by specifically appointing King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as umpire in disputes between Great Britain and the United States; and

"Whereas, The United States should be free from and untrammeled by any monarchical influence or intrigue in all matters pertaining to the American Continent; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that said treaty should not be approved by the Senate of the United States, being in derogation of this Nation's rights, a barrier to our progress, and subversive of our just aspirations.

"Resolved, further, That the Clerk of the House be directed to mail a copy of these resolutions to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States, and to each member of the United States Senate from the State of Illinois; also to forward a copy to Senator-elect William E. Mason."

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Opening of Its Annual Meeting in Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The National Board of Trade began its twenty-seventh annual meeting here to-day. Forty-one organizations were represented. The venerable President, Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, was unable to be present, and Secretary Tucker called the meeting to order. The programme of subjects to be acted upon embraces sixty-nine resolutions and recommendations, including especial reference to banking and bankruptcy laws; a joint resolution for the appointment of an international monetary commission; a proposition to retire the greenbacks and to create a National Clearing House for banks.

Ex-Gov. Stanard of St. Louis presided at the first session, which was devoted largely to mapping out a programme and arranging the order in which the various subjects shall be considered. A resolution was adopted urging the Senate to approve the arbitration treaty.

Frederick W. Fraley of Philadelphia was re-elected President and W. R. Tucker Secretary and Treasurer. After adjournment the convention went in a body to the arbitration meeting at the Grand Opera House.

Mrs. Sherwood's Reading.

Mrs. Sherwood's reading in behalf of the Kind Word Society, Dec. 16, came upon a very stormy day. The Kind Word Society, which was organized by Mrs. Sherwood three years ago, has placed over 4,000 deserving people in a variety of honorable employments. Mrs. Sherwood has been requested, in order to give the charity full benefit of her reading, to repeat it, and she has agreed to do so. The reading will take place at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock. In addition to the reading of a story which she has written, treating of the adventures of a fashionable girl in the slums, the pianist and composer, Fraulein Lowing, will play, and Robert H. Hatch will recite. Tickets may be procured at the Windsor Hotel.

Sergt. Norris Accused.

Acting Inspector O'Keefe is investigating a report that Sergt. Walter Norris of the Union Market squad, obtained more than $1,000 from saloonkeepers in his precinct, by representing that he was about to be made a Captain through the influence of Gov. Morton, and needed the money. Dennis Sullivan of 45 Cherry Street, and Dennis Healy of 68 Catharine Street, it is said, loaned him $500 each, taking his notes for the amount. The notes were not paid when due, and Sullivan sued Norris and obtained judgment against him. The Acting Inspector yesterday invited Sullivan and Healy to be at Police Headquarters to-day to support the report.

The B'nai B'rith Convention.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The tenth annual convention of the Improved Order of B'nai B'rith concluded its labors yesterday and adjourned to meet in Washington next year. The following officers were elected: Supreme President—Joel A. Marx, New York; Vice Presidents—Ralph Sachs and Solomon S. Schloss, Baltimore; Secretary—Leopold Braun, Baltimore; Treasurer—Kaufman Katz, Baltimore. The delegates were given a complimentary ball at Hazaar's Hall.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Three of the Favorites Won in the Contests Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—It was Winter racing in earnest here this afternoon over a track covered with several inches of snow, and with the temperature at 30° racegoers had to move lively to keep warm. Three favorites won, and the 2,000 present fought a drawn battle with the bookmakers. Jockey Everett was set down indefinitely for a suspicious ride on Anger.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tern, 89 pounds, (Songer,) 12 to 1, won by two lengths; Gold Top, 94, (Everett,) 4 to 1, second by three lengths; Gismonda, 104, (Payton,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Gaston, Minnie Murphy, Connie Lee, and D. L. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; for three-year-olds. Selbach, 99 pounds, (Clay,) 2 to 1, won by a head; Lott, 97, (Songer,) 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Senator Penrose, 99, (Everett,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Ilia, Harry B., Barney Adler, Marmion, and Prince Proverb also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Linnette, 105 pounds, (Everett,) 7 to 5, won by four lengths; Springtime, 107, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Pirate, 107, (Beauchamp,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. Trixie, Paskola, Sir John, Buckmore, Virgie S., Timberland, Wild Tartar, and Rupee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a fifteenth; handicap. Cannonade, 91 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Full Hand, 92, (Dorsey,) 12 to 1, second by two lengths; Constant, 96, (A. Barrett,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:54½. Anger, Partner, and Jack Hayes also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Hailstone, 110 pounds, (C. Reiff,) even, won by a head; Gracie C., 97, (Clay,) 5 to 1, second by a head; Bob Clampett, 107, (Turbiville,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:33¼. Sobriquet, C. C. Rumrill, Stark, and Soundmore also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; Juanita, 103 pounds, (Morse,) 5 to 2, won by three lengths; Ollean, 97, (Everett,) 15 to 1, second by two lengths; Oldham, 99, (A. Barrett,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Harry B., Some Hopes, Gray Fin, Sanguine, Mary Chance, and Maud Lyles also ran.

WISCONSIN ATHLETES AMBITIOUS.

They Want to Compete with Their Fellows in the East.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Wisconsin will have another Princeton athlete to assist in developing athletics at that institution. According to reports from Boston, "Doggy" Trenchard has been engaged by the regents of the University of Wisconsin as physical instructor. Trenchard is one of the best ends that the Tigers ever turned out, and captained his team in 1893 and 1894. There is also a likelihood that "Phil" King will be seen at Madison this Spring.

The secret of the matter is that Wisconsin is ambitious, and thinks that first place in Western athletics belongs to her. Last Spring her track team swept everything in front of it in the Western intercollegiate meet, and last Fall her football team made a most creditable showing. In addition, the Badger crew defeated the Yale freshmen on the latter's course.

Trenchard will not have anything to do with the teams directly, but will make an invaluable assistant to or co-laborer with any coach that Wisconsin can get.

Capt. Atkinson is looking out for an Eastern trip next Fall, and some of the other team Captains think that their men would show up well in Eastern competition, and are desirous of experimenting. It is almost a certainty that the Wisconsin crew will row against Yale or Cornell, and plans have already been made to send Maybury and Richards, with one or two others, East to compete in the Mott Haven games.

Jockey Scherrer Engaged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—Joe Scherrer, who recently declined an offer to ride for Marcus Daly, will sign a contract to ride for Alfred Featherstone and Joseph E. Bromley of Chicago. Scherrer is to receive a salary of $4,000 a year in addition to the regular fees for his mounts.

Charles Hughes, the well-known trainer, recently purchased for Featherstone, who is a manufacturer of bicycles, with a recently acquired taste for the turf, the high-class horses First Mate, Semper, Ego, and Rondo. Part of the understanding with Scherrer was that the stable would race in the East unless Washington Park was reopened.

More Boxing at Polo A. C.

The boxing entertainment next Saturday night, at the Polo Athletic Club, will be at popular prices. The sparrers will be Tommy White and Jimmy Lynch, fifteen rounds, at 125 pounds; Tom Broderick of Yonkers and Mike Farragher of Youngstown, Ohio, ten rounds, at 133 pounds, and Billy Scheuster of Mount Vernon and Neil Broderick of Yonkers, ten rounds, at 130 pounds.

May Prevent Ruppert's Riding.

George Ruppert, the fast bicycle rider of the Columbia University team, has been ill for six weeks, and it is doubtful if he will be able to ride in the Spring. Although better now, he is still very weak. Being absent from college so long, he has fallen behind in his studies, and declares that if he is strong enough to ride, he will not do so unless he can catch up in his college work.

To Try for New Records.

Charles H. Kilpatrick, the half-mile runner, has decided to compete in the carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 13, and will try to break the indoor half-mile record. Wefers is going to try to beat the sixty yards' record, and John Cosgrove will attempt to advance the hop, step, and jump record.

Driving Club Committee Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Driving Club met at the Hotel Metropole Monday to arrange for trotting meetings at Fleetwood Park during the Summer. It was announced that no agreement had been made yet with A. Newbold Morris, the owner of the track, for a new lease, and so the committee adjourned until Friday.

Palmer Defeated Stanton.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The fight between Pedlar Palmer and Ernie Stanton took place last last night before the National Sporting Club and resulted in a victory for Palmer in the fifteenth round. The men fought at 117 pounds for a stake of £300 a side and a purse of £500 given by the club. Both are Englishmen.

Cross-Country Run.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club

DOCTORS SEEK REFORM.

County Medical Society Would Have All Positions in This State Come Under Civil Service Provisions.

The County Medical Society met at the Academy of Medicine Monday evening and passed on proposed amendments to Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, which have for their purpose the placing of every public position in the State of New York, whether salaried or otherwise, under the civil service provisions.

This action was prompted, it is said, by the chass of appointments which have been made in this city to medical positions, not by the Board of Health, but in the correctionary and charity institutions. It is claimed that these appointments were controlled by a clique, which made it impossible for reputable and deserving physicians outside of this clique to secure a portion of the patronage.

The subject has been up for discussion among the members of the County Medical Society several times recently. At a previous meeting a committee was appointed to draft suitable amendments. This was accomplished with the aid of Robert C. Taylor, counsel for the society.

Over 200 members of the profession were present when the amendments were read. In effect they amend Section 14 of Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the State of New York." This section provides that officers and candidates for positions are not to corruptly promise their influence, &c., to secure votes or influence political action.

It would be so amended by the additions contemplated by the County Medical Society as to apply to every public official in the State, no matter what the position and without regard to whether he receives pay or is not paid at all.

There was no discussion on the amendments, and they will at once be presented to the Legislature in Albany.

Before the meeting closed, a resolution was passed providing that a committee of physicians be appointed to draft an amendment to the insanity law, for the purpose of avoiding delay and to insure the prompt disposal of insane patients. There was no discussion on the subject, and the amendment will likely come up for consideration at the next meeting.

Previous to the introduction of the amendments, Dr. E. G. Page read a paper on "Pleurisy," which was discussed by Drs. E. G. Janeway, Henry P. Loomis, Francis Delafield, Joseph E. Winter, Beverley Robinson, C. E. Quimby, W. H. Katzenbach, and Egbert Le Fevre.

Killed by an Explosion.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Two fatalities were caused yesterday at the mills in Ooltewah, Tenn., of the Chattanooga Powder Company by a peculiar explosion. Lee Harris and Linn Hendley were occupied in feeding a huge hydraulic press with powder when there was a sudden flash and a muffled explosion, which threw both men off their feet, the former being dead when found, while Hendley was blown ten feet backward through an open door. The last-named is badly burned about the face, hands, and body, and will die.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26.—The E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company of Forestville, the big clock concern, is to start again at once.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Internal Revenue Collector Edward Donovan of this district sent his resignation to President Cleveland last night to take effect on Feb. 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: For New York, offices: Mrs. S. A. Roberts, Rider's Mills; Mrs. L. E. Lard, South Onondaga.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—L. A. Culver, President of the Logan (Ohio) Bank, who has been on trial for the last week at that place on the charge of embezzlement, was acquitted by the jury to-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The State Civil Service Commission has been notified of the appointment from the eligible list of Thomas Moran, a veteran of Brooklyn, as attendant and messenger in the Supreme Court, Second Department, at a salary of $1,200.

ALTOONA, Penn., Jan. 26.—A sleigh containing twenty young people was thrown over a stone wall fifteen feet high at Pemberton last night. Six of the occupants were severely injured, and all were more or less bruised.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 26.—Postmaster George A. Draper, and his son Charles W. Draper, Assistant Postmaster at this place, were arrested last night by Inspectors McMechan and Waterbury of Denver, charged with the theft of a registered package containing $3,500.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—It has just leaked out that four robbers, with two furniture vans, carried away all the furniture in the residence of E. F. Kaime, at 3,741 Delmar Avenue, Friday afternoon. The family were absent on a visit in Texas. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Marsenus H. Briggs, who, until recently was a member of the law firm of Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell, pleaded guilty this noon to an indictment charging him with grand larceny, second degree. Judge Werner sentenced Mr. Briggs to one year and six months in Auburn prison.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 176—The Jonson Engineering and Foundry Company vs. the steam yacht Paradox, &c.—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 179—La Fayette Hudson vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Dismissed, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 171—Margaret E. Walker vs. the New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railroad Company. —Argued.

No. 172—Charles Wade vs. R. W. Lawder et al., administrators, &c.—Argued.

No. 173—The Burlington Gas Light Company vs. the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company.—Argued.

Adjourned until to-morrow, when the call will be: Nos. 175, 177, 180, 182, 183, 543, 185, 186, 187, 189.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. Opens in Room 15, Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

64—United States vs. Borgfeldt & Co. 65—United States vs. Schwarz. 68—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syrge. 69—United States vs. Sterns & Spingar. 70—Sidell vs. Pacific Railroad Company. 71—United States vs. Matheson & Co. 72—Brunswick-Balke Company vs. Phelan Billiard Company. 73—United States vs. Dudley. 75—Bennett vs. Salisbury. 76—United States vs. Binney.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—14914—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 14790—Druckleib vs. Magone. 16325—Same vs. same. 18875—Rossbach vs. Magone. 9330—Blumenthal vs. Robertson. 12176—Winter vs. Hedden. 15071—Lamb vs. Erhardt. 17876—Downing vs. same. 18217—Welsh vs. same. 15331—Zemmern vs. Magone.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Aaron Humes vs. Emma H. Proctor, executrix, and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Defrees Critten and others vs. Charles W. Vreinburg, the Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes, appellant.—People ex rel. John H. Millard and others, appellants, vs. James O. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Elise Hausskneckt vs. Howard M. Smith, appellant; Thomas Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Construction Company, appellant; Edward H. Maubray, appellant, vs. William J. Maubray.—Motions to dismiss denied, $10 costs.

In re application of one of two trustees of Peekamose Fish Club, &c.—The four appeals dismissed, with costs against the respective appellant, in favor of petitioner.

David Aldridge, as Superintendent of Poor, &c., vs. Mary Walker, appellant.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

People vs. Frank C. Conroy, motion under Section 485 Code Criminal Procedure.—Ordered that the County Clerk of St. Lawrence County forthwith cause to be prepared, printed, and served the number of copies of the stenographer's minutes and judgment roll, required by the rules of this court, and that such minutes be printed as they were filed by the stenographer, without omission or change of any kind.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets are made to WEAR. Lace Curtain Bargains this week. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

Matilda G. Johnson vs. Elizabeth Stocking and others.—Motion to perfect appeal granted.

Charles H. Woodward vs. Holland Medicine Company in re receivership, &c.—Motion for preference denied, $10 costs.

Lucy Howell vs. William M. Hawkins, individually, &c., and others, appellants.—Motion to dismiss ordered that application be made to Appellate Division for leave to amend the decision and record and for a reargument. If the court below grants the application, then the return on file shall be sent down by the Clerk of this court and an order entered dismissing this appeal, without costs, for the purpose of reargument in the Appellate Division. If the application is denied, then this motion to dismiss the appeal is granted, with $10 costs. This motion is also granted, with $10 costs, if the defendant, Murtha Martin, fails to give notice of his said motion in the Appellate Division within sixty days after a copy of the order herein is duly served on his attorney of record.

Holland Trust Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New York.—Motion to dismiss granted, with $10 costs.

Esther La Flamme vs. City of Albany; John La Flamme vs, same.—Motion to dismiss denied without costs.

Mary Ann Huda, administratrix, vs. American Glucose Company.—Motion to dismiss and motion to prefer; motion to dismiss granted, but as the question is new, without costs, and as no application for leave to appeal has been made, without prejudice to such an application, motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Anthony Solarz vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant—Motion to advance denied, without costs.

William McCormick, appellant, vs. United Life and Accident Association.—Motion to discontinue denied, $10 costs.

James Farley vs. Abram Picard.—Motion to withdraw appeal.—Motion to discontinue appeal granted on payment of costs of appeal, not including the fee for argument.

Paul G. Decker vs. John E. O'Brien, appellant.—Motion for order to show cause; motion granted on the payment by the appellant of $100 costs to respondent, and if the same shall not be paid within twenty days after service of the order, then the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Empire State Savings Bank vs. Daniel C. Beard and others, appellants.—Motion for reargument denied, with costs.

The Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company vs. New York Bank Note Company.—Motion to prefer denied.

Sophia Quigley vs. City of Rochester, appellant.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

People vs. Murray Hill Bank.—Motion to put on calendar granted; cause to be placed on calendar after the second week of the present session of the court, without costs.

In re application of James Crooke McLear for order nunc pro tunc.—Denied.

Leroy Parker, appellant, vs. David F. Day.—Motion for preference denied, without costs.

Tully vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

La Société Anonyme de l'Union des Papeteries vs. Samuel M. Marks and others, appellants.—Submitted.

Delos McCurdy and others, as executors, &c., appellants, vs. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and another.—Argued by Delos McCurdy for appellants, Robert E. Robinson and John L. Cadwalader for respondents.

William A. Johnson, respondent, vs. William H. Riker and others, appellants, and Ann E. Vantine, appellant.—Argued by John L. Hill for appellant, James McKeen and George W. Wickersham for respondents.

Philip Engelhardt and others vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, under Rule XV., without costs.

Isaac K. Funk, appellant, vs. Evening Post Publishing Company.—Argued by B. F. Tracy for appellant, Lawrence Godkin for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-day is: Nos. 786, 787, 788, 703, 785, 789, 791, 798.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motion.—4—Clark vs. Dennis.

Appeal from Order of City Court.—4—Requard vs. Theiss.

Appeals from District Courts.—11—Albert vs. Kessler. 27—Williams vs. Reserve Fund Live Stock Insurance Company. 28—Russell vs. Wolff. 29—Lemieux vs. English. 34—Oussani vs. Thompson. 35—Stack vs. Sasnek.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Lawson vs. Buchanan. 2 —Von Kewenter vs. New York Life Insurance Co. 3—Von Kewenter vs. Equitable Life Insurance Co. 4—Huntington vs. Huntington. 5—Rottenberg vs. Hochstein. 6—Babbitt vs. Rogers. 7—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 8—Continental National Bank vs. Merchants' Bank of America. 9—Charman vs. Bevan. 10—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Neogee. 11—Porter vs. Toursaint. 12—Matter of Loftus. 13—Nafis vs. McKibben. 14—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 15—Matter of Prudential Fire Association. 16—Matter of Amies Publishing Company. 17—Froment vs. Keogh. 18—Valdes vs. Traders' and Travelers' Accident Company. 19 —Schwemer vs. Huttlinger. 20—Blanchard vs. Munroe. 21—Coxe vs. Coxe. 22—Von Raitz vs. Force. 23—Matter of Bond Street. 24—Matter of Fallon. 25—Hegewald vs. Selver. 26—McAlpin vs. John Cadd Cordage and Machine Company. 27—Smith vs. Home Protection Fire Underwriters. 28—Johanning vs. Luttrell. 29—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Dow. 30—Pauling vs. Hassell. 31—Liszka vs. Clark. 32—Elligott vs. Bishoff. 33—Babbitt vs. Gibbs. 34—Bibbins vs. Copeland. 35—Thomas vs. Lennon. 36—Rajnal vs. District No. 1, Independent Order Benai Berith. 37—Department of Buildings vs. Brockner. 38—Butterick Publishing Company vs. King. 39—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 40—Marchese vs. Reynolds. 41—Elias vs. Schweyer. 42—Maloney vs. O'Neill. 43—Hamelbey vs. Hamelbey. 44—Haffner vs. Schmuck. 45—Tuthill vs. Sheffield Farms Company. 46—Matter of Nickel. 47—McCruden vs. King. 48—Gove vs. Mallett. 49 —Mead vs. Mead. 50—People, &c., vs. Loebenthal. 51—First Congregation of the Religion of Humanity vs. Goldenberg. 52—Williams vs. Murray. 53—Loeschner vs. Muehfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 54—Matter of Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 55—Van Kannel vs. Bostwick. 56—Matter of Empire Warehouse Company. 57—Tarrant & Co. vs. Demarest. 58 —Reeves vs. Gage. 59—Bettman vs. Strauss. 60—Hirsch vs. Robinson. 61—Alexander vs. Asler.

Personal Tax Calender, Austen as Receiver of Taxes Upon.—1—Accardi. 2—Arctander. 3—Baker. 4—Baker. 5—Brigham. 6—Brown. 7 —Brown. 8—Brown. 9—Coriell. 10—Farrell. 11—Finn. 12—Forbes. 13—Hasbrouck. 14—Huffington. 15—Jeanne. 16—Knapp. 17—Krusins. 18—Leach. 19—Liede. 20—McLaughlin. 21—MacKee. 22—Medole. 23—O'Brien. 24 —Orcutt. 25—Orme, Evans & Co. 26—Perine. 27—Pratt. 28—Smith. 29—Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.—4016—Fishkind vs. Fishkind. 4068—McMillan vs. McMillan. 4347—Snyder vs. Snyder. 4212—Gayles vs. Gayles. 4144—Danning vs. Danning. 4145—Bralk vs. Bralk. 3241—Stabillo vs. Stabillo. 4154—Elliott vs. Elliott. 4012—Boyle vs. Boyle. 4133—Richardson vs. Richardson. 4018—Richards vs. Richards. 4066—Lippert vs. Lippert. 3074—Stranch vs. Stranch. 3904—Riecke vs. Riecke. 2228—Stahlbock vs. Stahlbock. 4156—Assness vs. Assness. 3789—Everhart vs. Everhart. 4153—Korminsky vs. Korminsky. 4159—Fishler vs. Fishler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4037—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 3694—American Publishing Company vs. Munroe. 3712—United Water Works Company vs. Omaha Water Company. 3161—Dowling vs. McKay. 2642—Newman vs. Cockewell. 4334—Fisher vs. Harding. 2760—Wildey vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 2761—Wildey vs. German-American Insurance Company. 2770—Wildey vs. American Fire Insurance Company. 2922—Berg vs. Berg. 3136—Consolidated Ice Company vs. Mayor, &c. 4138—Karavitch vs. Karavitch.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4218.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Walter Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.—10249—Taylor vs. Taylor. 10266—Robinson vs. McCabe. 10520—Sicher vs. Kohn. 9984—Thoonburgh vs. Pape. 10426—Bruton vs. Williams. 10502—Ryan vs. Vrondrau. 10618—Guiterman vs. Cooper. 5439—Lewis vs. Jones. 10416—Kielsch vs. Siedler. 10941—Curtis vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 10862—Fischer vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 10839—Christ vs. Nassau Electric Company. 11008—Reed vs. Levienes. 10052—Marulli vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10473—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Skinner. 10943—Aeolian Company vs. Hawley. 10584—Kautrowitz vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10940—Longmore vs. Union Railway Company. 10809—Gallagher vs. Ferry. 10955—White vs. Eidlitz. 9093—Volkenning vs. The Mayor, &c. 10916—The Mayor, &c., vs. McDermott. 10935—Same vs. O'Brien. 10945—Same vs. Best. 4800—Shain vs. The Mayor, &c. 9958—Wray vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial.

4558—Butler vs. Preusse. 4201—Same vs. same. 4150—Kaiser vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4172—Stevens vs. same. 4817—Fischer vs. The Mayor, &c. 4463—Holzman vs. Monell. 2782—Hanover National Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 3780—Knittel vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4224 —Weber vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4789—Donohue vs. Smith. [illegible] vs. Lockwood. 6402—Carrere vs. Dun. 3931—Maguire vs. Everard. 4623—Douglas vs. Lebkuchner. 4991—Kessler vs. Steinmann. 4343—Shaler vs. Broadway Improvement Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and VIII., for trial.

340S—First Congregational Religion of Humanity vs. Goldenberg. 6540—Hamilton vs. Gillender. 3602—McDonnell vs. Schwind. 4321—Standard Fashion Company vs. Ostrom. 6019—Nye vs. Humphrey. 5028—Perschke vs. Hencken. 4878—Grebler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4642—Rosenberg vs. Wightman. 4927—Harris vs. Maltby. 4209—Gordon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 525—Connolly vs. Rist. 3308—Vassalotti vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3309—Lombardi vs. same. 4011—Popkin vs. Spielman. 4331—Peaslee vs. Peaslee. 4553—Cowesen vs. Coulter. 2010—Guinnazzo vs. Hoppel. 262—Silverman vs. Roberts. 4310—Connor vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Jay Seeley, Herman Oohsenkopf, Charlotte Adams, Gabriel Mayer, Patrick McKeon, Jane Moncrief, John Stafford, Mary Mooney, Mary T. Dwight, Carl O. Sucke, Lippman Toplitz. At 2 P. M.—Mary Kuntz, Philip H. Shelley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—John Hunt. 2—August W. Kettner. 3—John F. Smith. 4—John Clarkson, Walter Larken. 5—Louis F. Martens. 6—Joseph Appelsdorf. 7 —Sarah Markhof. 8—Thomas Brown, James Greeley. 9—Philip Fischer. 10—Charles Martin. 11—George W. Yeandle. 12—James O'Connor. 13—Tony J. Rich, Manuel De Canto. 14—Michael Miniter. 15—William McClelland. 16 —Joseph Squish.

Pleading.—Joseph Kurkamez, Saleen Malen, Peter Karhala. 2—William Smaltz, 3—Edward Somers, Andrew McMahon. 4—Frederick Spencer. 5—James Kelly. 6—Francis Kingsley, Cornelius Hyde, John O'Brien. 7—Thomas A. Hearn. 8—Henry Leithauser, John Casey. 9— John Wilks. 10—Walter Bennett. 11—Annie Fogarty, Mary Quinn. 12—Thomas Daly, Charles Blase. 14—Adolph Rufil. 15—Emil Tiscorina, Joseph Gotellila, Adam Marina, Julius Olivari. 16—Jacob Goldstein. 17—Bernard L. Ackermann. 18—Henry G. Allen. 19— Charles McDonald. 20—Charles Johnston. 21— George Reilly. 22—Richard McSweeney. 23— Flora Schachinger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—William S. Fender, Walter D. Valentine, Edward Croker. 2—Ludwig Gersdorf, Fritz Brenner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welch for the People.

1—James Reilly. 2—Jacob Nelson. 3—William Groves. 4—Henry Stokes. Max Schaffer. 5—Albert Bowers, Frank Stevens, Frank Connolly. 6—William Jonson. 7—Michael Mahoney. 8—Adam Nagel. 9—Edward Richford. 10—Patrick Sullivan. 11—Stephen O'Rourke. 12—Rudolph Bohl, Charles Jeutter. 13—Charles A. Wilkinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Arthur Carnegie, William Gray. 2—John Smith. 3—Dallan Tobin. 4—Morris Zurinsky. 5—Jacob Epstein. 6—Thomas F. Reardon. 7— John Gordon. 8—John Orevdich. 9—Richard Hines. 10—Carmela Goruta, Felippo Livote. 11—Julius Carpenter. 12—Harris Herewith. 13 Simon Lesser.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Matter of Freeman—Edward L. Patterson. Hollender vs. Perlman—Francis D. Hoyt.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.

Ford vs. Davidson—Pierre Van B. Hoes.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.

Matter of Vygan—S. Morrill Banner.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.

Hamilton vs. Piza—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Moldehnke vs. Macdonald—Francis L. Donohue. Matter of D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company—J. Campbell Thompson. Matter of Durfee—Richard M. Henry. Haggerty vs. Murphy—John H. Judge. Matter of Wood—James J. Grady. Roe vs. Lichtenberger—George C. Austin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.

Matter of Home Book Company—Frank V. Lovell.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Matter of D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company—Commodore P. Vedder.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Bradley, JJ. Enumerated.—Nos. 29, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 22, 78, 40, 88, 89, 90.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Smith, J.—Nos. 3881, 3953, 3977, 3975, 4086, 3880, 6035, 6049, 3299, 3096, 2507, 3887, 3891, 3892, 3898, 3899, 3919, 3922, 3943, 3944, 3199, 2895, 2959, 3959, 3961, 3972, 3977, 3981, 3982, 3985, 3989, 3993, 3994, 3536, 4004, 4010, 4014, 4015, 3424, 4054, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4029, 4030, 4031, 4035, 4036, 4037, 4040, 4041, 4043, 4044, 4045, 4046, 4049, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4055, 4056, 4059, 4060, 4061, 4062, 4063, 4064, 4067, 4068, 4070, 4071, 4073, 4074, 4075, 4077, 4078, 4080, 4083, 4084, 4085, 4086, 4087, 4090, 4091, 4094, 4095, 4096, 4097, 4098, 4099, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4123, 4118, 4130, 4135, 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142. Highest number reached on regular is 4142.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Nos. 883, 873, 972, 917, 864, 912, 896, 803, 805, 804, 959, 958, 978, 957. Every case on the January, 1897, calendar has been reached.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Civil Calendar.—Nos. 90, 73, 659, 636, 105, 665, 650½, 215, 210, 255, 692, 693, 604, 644, 290, 47, 291, 74, 687, 626, 310, 38, 666, 611, 675.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd J.—Criminal Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Mary L. Mott. The accounting of Robert M. elting, Eckford Webb, Jacob Kemper, John M. Naughton, Charles G. Evens, Edward Brennen, John T. Houtman. Samuel Smith, William M. Lyman, Conrad H. O. Helmze, Francis A. Moran, and George Messinger. The estate of John C. Hinch, Sarah E. Weed, Moses Levy, and Thomas W. Townsend. The administration in the estate of Bridget Cavin, or Kavin. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 3—The will of Eliza A. Franklin.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 110, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-law6mW

CRAM, ELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA CRAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. A. RENE MOEN, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors.

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Beekman, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT G. FRITZ, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City. n11-law6mW&my12

HUSSON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH HUSSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin F. Carpenter, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. MATTHEW A. HUSSON, Administrator. BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER, Attorney for Administrator, No. 93 Nassau Street, New York City. d23-law6mW&je23

LATHROP, EDMUND D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. LATHROP, late of Deckertown, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur Van Sicien, Esq., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Administrator. ARTHUR VAN SICLEN, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. all-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLITZ, HENRY B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. B. Clitz, Mary J. Barry, Harriet C. Waterman, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. Waterman of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, has late applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY B. CLITZ, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja13-law6wW

MILLER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lorenzo Ullo, Room 95, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1896. WILLIAM MILLER, Executor. LORENZO ULLO, Attorney for Executor, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, New York City. d9-law6mW

MITCHELL, ANN ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ben Davis, Henry Davis, and Cordy Davis, whose places of residence are unknown, brothers of ANN ELIZA MITCHELL, deceased, and all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Ann Eliza Mitchell, deceased, the names and places of residence of whom are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Daniel W. Wisher of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, 1897, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Eliza Mitchell, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja20-law6wW

NICHOLS, EUPHEMIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUPHEMIA A. NICHOLS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 East 35th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. S. EUGENE NICHOLS, Executor. s30-law6mW

NOE, ANN LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN LOUISA NOE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Titus & Dowling, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1896. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. s2-law6mW

PEEL, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PEEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert A. B. Dayton, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. GEORGE McCAW, HERBERT M. GRISDALE, Executors. ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New York. o7-law6mW

SAUERLANDER, FREDERICK WILHELM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Sauerlander, residing at Aachen, Prussia, Germany, and Louis Sauerlander, residing at Aachen, Prussia, Germany, send greeting:

Whereas, Geoffroy Billo and Abram Huggard of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writ

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
COOPER UNION—A. C. Dixon—3:00 P. M.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gebildete Menschen—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—The War of Wealth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 13.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1897.

THE INIQUITY OF PERSONAL TAXATION.

In advocating a heavy tax upon large estates when they pass to the heirs of those who have accumulated them, Controller ROBERTS gave as his chief justification the escape of personal property from taxation during the lifetime of its possessors. He referred to the fact that while the valuation of real estate in this State increased 155 per cent. from 1870 to 1895, that of personal property increased only 6 per cent., though there is no doubt that the actual value of the two kinds of property advanced with nearly equal pace. The truth is that the increase in the value of real estate is mainly due to the increased employment of capital, or personal property, in connection with it. The values of the two kinds of property in an industrial community are always approximately equal, and rise and fall together. But for purposes of taxation the valuation of personal property is only about 12 per cent. of the whole, which shows that most of it escapes assessment.

This would not be so bad if it escaped equally all over the State and among all the citizens. If everybody liable to personal taxation merely paid upon 12 per cent. of his taxable property, no serious injustice would be done, but there is inequality among the counties and gross inequality among citizens of the same county. In this city personal property pays about 19 per cent. of the taxes collected, but in Kings County it is only 4 per cent., in Erie 5.8, in Monroe 5 1-3. The average for the eight counties containing large cities outside of New York is less than 5 per cent. In the rural counties the average is 9.5 per cent., but it varies from one-tenth of 1 per cent. in Hamilton to 16 per cent. in Washington. In the counties nearest to New York, besides Kings, the proportion is 4 per cent. of the whole amount in Queens, 2½ in Westchester, and six-tenths of 1 per cent. in Richmond. It is evident that the total abolition of the tax on personal property would add very little to that on real estate in most counties, and much the largest addition would be in this city.

But the unequal extent to which this class of property is assessed in the different counties is the least of the evils that flow from taxing it. The unequal assessment in this city, where a much larger proportion of the property is reached than elsewhere, is gross and palpable. The vast amounts of capital invested in enterprises issuing securities that are easily concealed and readily transferred mostly escape. Properties in the keeping of trustees, and therefore matters of record, are reached, and a small class of owners who are too scrupulous to evade have to pay a penalty for their rectitude. The assessment of personal property and the inequality and injustice which everybody knows attend it encourage evasion, even on the part of the "indifferent honest." They come to regard it as a venial fault to make temporary transfers or even to take an oath in a perfunctory way which is essentially false.

Nor has any listing or inquisitorial system ever been devised which would correct the inequality and injustice. Such systems produce a larger assessment and bring a larger proportion of the total of personal property under taxation, but they do not begin to reach it all. There is the same escape of the least scrupulous and most watchful, who are apt to be those best able to pay. But aside from this inequality and the demoralizing effect of evasion and false returns, the taxation of personal property is in itself a bad policy. If it were effective, it would subject to constant exaction from the State the capital engaged in the processes of production and exchange. It would be a direct tax upon capital and labor while employed in producing, and not upon the accumulated results of production. This taxation of capital has driven many manufacturing enterprises out of this State into New Jersey and Connecticut in the last twenty-five years, and has kept many more from being established here. Abolish this tax altogether and capital would flow to this city for investment and for profitable employment in such volume as to add speedily to the taxable value of real estate more than enough to offset the loss of personal assessment.

In a great industrial and commercial community the taxation of personal property is iniquitous because it inevitably works injustice to individual citizens and injury to the material interests of the people as a whole. Putting the entire property tax upon real estate would not increase the burden for anybody and it would distribute it with absolute equity. Personal property is for the most part in use upon real estate or in connection with it, and it is its use that gives real estate its taxable value. That value is proportionate to the volume of capital in one form or another employed, and it affords the truest possible measure for just taxation. It can be assessed and the tax can be collected with ease and certainty and at little cost. It is so diffused as to be borne by all concerned with the occupation and use of real estate in proportion to that occupation and use, which corresponds closely with their wealth or ability to pay.

The greatest measure of tax reform, and one that would simplify all problems connected therewith, is the total abolition of taxation on personal property. The best way to bring it about is that advocated by the Tax Reform Association of this city, by allowing to local tax authorities the option of assessing both real estate and personal property or real estate alone. The policy would then be determined by public opinion in each jurisdiction, and would be forced upon no community that was not ready for it. The local option assessment bill will be pressed before the Legislature again this year, and it is to be hoped with success.

A HEAVY BLOW AT "PROTECTION."

The gist of the whole tariff question is in the letter of C. J. HARRAH, President of the Midvale Steel Company, to the Ways and Means Committee, which will be found in our Washington dispatches. The company is, as its President states, "the largest maker of steel tires in the United States, and one of the largest in the world." It is also engaged in making steel castings. It comes to the Ways and Means Committee, not as a beggar for higher taxes, not whining about a flood of competing imports, not pleading the baby act as an "infant industry," not asking for taxpayers' and consumers' money with which to pay higher wages to its beloved workmen, but simply to request that no changes be made in the import duties relating to the manufacture of metals or to the materials, either raw or partly made, used in such manufacture. The company says frankly that the reductions made by the "Wilson" tariff did it no harm, and that its "business has steadily increased from year to year." As to steel castings the duty is more than sufficient for protection, for they are selling from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher in England and 1 per cent. higher in France. What the company asks for its own work is to be let alone, and to have a fair chance at the foreign trade, without encountering retaliatory tariffs caused by advances in the United States.

But the company does not stop here. It points out respectfully but plainly to the Ways and Means Committee that the whole scheme of a higher tariff is a mistake, or worse, from every point of view. You can't, it says, in substance, raise revenue by higher tariff rates. You will lose it instead by checking importations. If you raise the duties, you will restrict the market and increase the cost of living. If you want more revenue, cut down the rates and you will get it. Don't fool yourselves with the notion that higher duties, making higher prices, will produce higher wages. "The price at which nearly every article manufactured in this country is sold is not based on its cost so much as it is fixed by agreements or understandings between manufacturers, who regulate the amount of product and the output to the factories, points of delivery, and the prices and terms at which the manufactured article is sold." As for wages, that is a question "of supply and demand, and cannot in any way be affected by tariff legislation, and no manufacturer would permit any false sentiment to influence him to pay one dollar more for wages than the market supply of labor would warrant."

This is the truth as to the protective tariff as THE TIMES has held it to be for thirty years. We have no doubt that a very large number of the more intelligent manufacturers in all branches of trade hold the same view. It is not a question of politics with them, but of plain business. Whatever theory one may incline to, the fact is that the manufacturers of the country have outgrown any need of protection that formerly existed. They want now not the home market only—they can keep that—but the markets of the world. If the Ways and Means Committee, says President HARRAH, would propose "treaties with neighboring friendly nations on a reciprocal commercial basis that would induce them to build up a more intimate commercial intercourse with the United States," the members of the committee would be doing a patriotic act and deserve well at the hands of their fellow-citizens." This may be to MCKINLEY a mystery and to DINGLEY a stumbling block, but it is the good American gospel of common sense.

LEXOW AND HIS CRITICS.

Mr. LEXOW is thin skinned. He is annoyed at the treatment accorded to his resolution for an investigation of trusts.

We must admit that the tone and criticisms of the opposition have been harassing in the extreme. Mr. TRAINOR, for instance, in the Assembly, proposed that no resolution for final adjournment should be considered until a bill dealing with trusts had come to a vote in both houses. A sincere and resolute man like Mr. LEXOW would naturally resent the insinuation that, unless prevented by this resolution, he would let the Legislature adjourn without striking a blow at the trust "robbers." But this was not so bad as Mr. GREEN'S motion directing the Judiciary Committees of the two houses to report at once bills designed to frustrate the schemes of the trusts. This was the severest possible test of the sincerity of the promoters of the Lexow investigation. And the Assembly rejected it, 93 to 32. It had previously been voted down in the Senate.

If the trusts are to be stamped out, the stamping ought to begin now. It is not recorded that ST. PATRICK appointed a committee to inquire whether snakes existed in Ireland and what he ought to do about them. He got down to business at once. In this consists the essential meanness of Assemblyman GREEN'S motion. It was apparently intended to hurt the feelings of LEXOW. The remarks of Mr. SANGER and Mr. ROBBINS, both Republicans, betrayed a distrust of Mr. LEXOW'S motives and intention that was wholly irregular and subversive of machine discipline.

But is not Senator LEXOW sustained and soothed by an unfaltering confidence in his own sincerity and in the purity of his own motives? Is it not enough for him to know that presently he will smite the trusts hip and thigh? What if appearances are against him? Will not his noble record as a reformer and defender of honest government, regardless of party, shelter him from the shafts of calumny?

There is one other comforting consideration. Let him try to imagine what would happen to him if he took these carping gentlemen at their word, and seriously urged to its passage a bill that would drive the trusts out of the State. He can better endure the sneers and sarcasms of the Democratic minority than the disfavor of one man in his own party, who would be particularly cross if he were called back from the orange groves to suppress an insurrection.

SCALPING.

The House of Representatives is asked by its Committee on Commerce to repress what is known in railroad circles as "scalping." This picturesque name is given to the industry of selling railroad tickets at less than the rates charged by the authorized agents of the roads. The scalpers get their tickets from three sources, as we understand it—from passengers who have tickets unused at all, from those who have tickets unused for a part of a journey, and from the railroad companies themselves. The sources first named are of small importance, and would not keep one office running in any considerable town. The railroads will generally redeem unused tickets, and though the process is sometimes annoying and dilatory, it reduces the number of tickets for sale, which is never very large. Probably by far the larger part of the tickets sold at reduced rates are supplied in some way by railroad companies, which thus seek to "cut," in competition with others, and in violation of the inter-State commerce law.

The extent of the "scalping" trade is not generally understood. As long ago as 1890 the Inter-State Commerce Commission reported that there were thirteen offices devoted to it in New York, fifteen in Chicago, nine in Cincinnati, and seven in Kansas City, with annual expenses of some $150,000. The committee estimated the net profits of the business at four times the cost of carrying it, and the total annual profits throughout the country at $1,000,000. As the scalpers' profits are but part of the cut from regular rates, this would indicate a loss to the companies of at least $2,000,000 a year, or the interest at 5 per cent. on a capital of $40,000,000.

The commission, in its reports, condemns the "scalpers" as "unscrupulous depredators on a legitimate business," whose "lawless greed recognizes no limits," while "weak compliance by its victims only stops at exhaustion." The business is denounced as "fraudulent alike in its conception and in its operation." As late as last year the commission repeated its denunciation of the "scalpers," and reported that their business had "assumed still greater and more serious proportions." The commission goes straight to the root of the matter, however, when it places the responsibility in the main on the railway companies themselves:

> "The competition of roads affords the opportunity for the work of the scalper. Without rival roads competing for business he could have no field. The prospect of selling more transportation at a discount than at the established rate, and so diverting business dishonestly from a competitor, is the temptation to a road to let a scalper do for it secretly what it does not dare do openly. The weak excuse of every road that transgresses in this manner is that some competitor does it. Fraud, therefore, is the incentive to the business, and in its conduct every step is one of actual fraud. The scalper's vocation, the necessity for his occupation, is to sell transportation at less than published and established rates; in other words, below lawful charges. Every such sale is a fraud upon the law, a fraud upon competing roads, and a fraud upon the stockholders and the creditors of the road for which the sale is made."

The bill before Congress seems adequate to reach the evil. It requires railroad companies to furnish their agents with a certificate of authority to sell tickets, to be posted in the office of the agent. It makes it an offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both for any person except a purchaser in good faith of a ticket for personal use to sell or transfer tickets. It requires carriers to redeem unused tickets, and provides the procedure for redemption. This, as we say, seems adequate. If the bill shall fail, it will hardly be the "scalpers" that will kill it; they woud be powerless without the help of the railway companies.

CHARTER COMPROMISES.

The Federal Constitution was the product of compromises, and it would be strange if we could get a charter for the Greater New York which anybody could regard as ideal. Some compromise will have to be made among differing opinions as to what is best for the different districts to be united and for the whole enlarged municipality. But there is the advantage that the amendment of a charter is an easy matter, and the process of evolving a complete and harmonious administrative system for the Greater New York must necessarily be a gradual one. It is not certain that anybody's ideal scheme would work perfectly.

The part of the new charter which shows most evidence of compromise is that relating to the Department of Education, and there it seems to be due to actual diversity of interests and honest differences of opinion, and there is no ground for attributing sinister motives or purposes to any one. We should be glad to see a centralized school system established at the start, one common system with a single central authority and control for the whole greater city, working through properly distributed agencies in the different districts or boroughs. The opposite idea, which was largely cherished in Brooklyn, favored the retention of the existing separate and independent systems, with little or no attempt at unification or central direction. The plan of the Committee on Draft was a compromise, and provided for borough School Boards of small membership, with direct control of school management, and a central board in charge of the material and financial side of school affairs.

By revision the compromise has been carried further in the direction of the Brooklyn idea, and would leave existing boards as they are in New York and Brooklyn. It retains the central Board of Education in such form that a majority would be made up of delegates from the board of the present New York City or the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Whatever the final form of these compromise provisions, we believe they will mark the beginning of a transition the end of which will be a complete unification of the Greater New York school system, with one controlling and directing authority.

THE CLERGY AND THE NEWSPAPERS

The New York Ministers' Association does not make the mistake of denouncing all newspapers as bad. Its censure is discriminating. Clerical and other critics have been too much given to the practice of railing at the press as an institution, judging all by the worst examples, and deploring the existence of what they appeared to consider an unmixed evil. To such ill-judged and unjust attacks the world has naturally paid little attention. To the more sober and rational arraignment of the Ministers' Association it should pay that serious attention which any body of sincere men have a right to ask when they expose a public evil and suggest remedies.

Notwithstanding this more discriminating spirit, the report read and adopted at the meeting of the association on Monday has its blemishes. Its animadversions upon playhouses, racing, and some other subjects about which the clergy and the newspapers and the public cannot readily come to full agreement may be passed over. That much must be conceded to the point of view. But surely it was a thoughtless pen that wrote of these "polluting departments" that they make the best and cleanest newspapers "almost as demoralizing as the worst." And the suggestion that the papers which give attention to racing matters are perhaps "subsidized for the purpose" is one of which its author should be heartily ashamed.

We point out these blemishes only because they seem out of place in a report which calls for praise because of its strong and awakening moral protest against the loathsome practices of the "new journalism." This passage from the report is strictly true, and every intelligent man in New York knows it to be true:

> "Few are the papers which do not display to an unnecessary and pernicious extent the details of divorces and domestic scandals, especially where the parties to them are conspicuous; while some, with the disposition of those unclean birds which prefer carrion to things sweet and pure, are apparently better pleased to tear a family to pieces which was till then respected than to perform any other journalistic task. In pursuance of this policy, they aim to bring to public notice all the collateral relatives by marriage or blood of persons guilty or accused of crime."

It is not merely in the corrupting and unclean nature of the reports that fill their columns that the "new journals" expose themselves to the criticism of men who take serious thought about the welfare of the community. Much of their matter, while morally unobjectionable, is intellectually frivolous, sloppy, and worthless, so slovenly in the method of its putting together, and so void of point or object, that if it finds readers its publication ought to be indictable as a criminal waste of their time. The most serious responsibility of the newspaper is that of printing true news reports. But the practitioners of the new journalism sacrifice truth as readily as they do any of the other virtues in their rush after the sensational and high seasoned. Some of the most costly dispatches of these newspapers have been so full of falsehood and mere inventions as to make it not only a prudent but necessary rule in all cases to await confirmation from more trustworthy sources of everything they print.

The appeal of the Ministers' Association to the people of the churches to exert their influence upon the character of the press is one proper to be made. The extermination of the salacious and sensational papers rests with the public. But the intelligent men and women who, like the members of the Ministers' Association, have taken cognizance of the evil of such publications, must educate the public to its duty. All reforms begin in the activities of a zealous few. When the association urges the people of the churches to patronize "only such newspapers as manifestly aim to be clean and wholesome," it has taken the first step and in the right direction toward newspaper reform.

The association's resolution against the Sunday newspapers, over which there was considerable discussion, does not seem to us to call for any comment beyond the restatement of the fact that upon the Chairman's call for a show of hands only three of the clergymen present were able to declare that they did not at some time in the week read Sunday newspapers.

Pressure upon the Senate for ratification of the arbitration treaty ought not to cease because some touchy Senators object to it as impertinent. There is nothing in the Constitution that forbids the people to advise the Senate of their will. One motive for the delay is the miserable one of spite against the President and the Secretary of State. The whip and spur of public opinion ought to be applied mercilessly.

The policy of the Rapid Transit Commission in leaving in abeyance the question of extending the underground road down lower Broadway from the City Hall Park seems likely to produce the desired effect. At the meeting to-morrow it is expected that an application for the extension will be made by the property owners on Broadway and the intersecting streets below the Post Office. The commission could not get the consent of property owners for a main line through Broadway, and all its long work of preparation was brought to naught by the refusal of the court to sanction it. Now that the main line is to go up Elm Street, the commission was quite justified in waiting for the property owners to speak before planning to go down the lower end of Broadway, even with a two-track extension. All it wants is consent, and if it comes in the form of a petition or request, there will, of course, be no hesitation. It would certainly be bad for the extreme down-town district to be left out of immediate connection with the rapid transit system, and the day will probably come when property owners all along Broadway will see that it was a mistake to force the main line off that central thoroughfare.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Boston Traveler is waging an energetic campaign against what it calls the barbarous workings of the Massachusetts poor-debtor law. It says that creditors take advantage of the harsh and unjust provisions of this law to inflict cruel hardships upon unfortunate persons owing them money, and that the statute is especially harsh in the case of women debtors, who, under it, can be subjected to outrageous humiliations. Rowdy constables are able to extort what amounts to blackmail by threatening instant enforcement of the law's severest requirements, and then selling such measure of leniency as the victim is willing to pay for. A bill to reform this antiquated process of collecting debts is now before the Legislature, and there seems to be considerable public demand for its speedy passage.

—Iron in one form or another is often given as medicine, but it is a substance which the stomach refuses to assimilate except in almost infinitesimal quantities. A French physician has invented a method by which, he says, it can be given in comparatively large effective doses. Hens, he noticed, have powerful internal organs. They can digest considerable quantities of iron, and then render it back, through the albumen of their eggs, in a form which is easily digested by the weaker stomach of mankind. So he feeds his hen with what he calls "a very absorbent salt of iron," mingled with grains of wheat, and they lay eggs extremely rich in iron already digested. The plan is ingenious, but the account of his experiment made by the inventor does not tell what salt of iron he employs nor does it include a chemical analysis of the eggs that result.

—Great excitement and not a little indignation have been created in Pittsburg and the neighboring centres of taste and culture because the managers of the Carnegie Library at Allegheny have exiled the books of E. P. ROE from the shelves of that institution. Judging from comments that appear in The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette this action was taken on account of a wholly indefensible desire to exclude works to which objection is made by that depraved class known as "literary people," and the result is that the virtuous residents of Allegheny are deprived of the mental pabulum best fitted for their digestion. Considerably surprised, too, will these same literary persons be to learn that their contempt for Mr. ROE'S novels is due to the fact that "they consisted mainly of simple stories drawn from the everyday life of common people." Of course the statement of the Pittsburg editor on this point must be taken as authoritative, and it would be folly even to hint that a good many readers who claim to be critical also claim to enjoy above everything else stories of simplicity that deal with the realities of common life. Of course this is only a pretense, and they hate Mr. ROE because he is good. That is well brought out by The Commercial-Gazette, which says: "He never pretended to be a philosopher, nor a metaphysician. Nor did he use his stories as vehicles for bringing out new or far-fetched religious doctrines." It would be mere vicious flippancy to pause here and consider the use of "nor" after "never," so it shall not be done. Far better is it to continue the quotation: "As far as known E. P. ROE was never accused of being a freethinker, a skeptic, or a materialist. Had he been, and had his stories been constructed on the "Robert Elsmere" plan, he might have found more favor among the highly cultured, and much less among the innocent classes that read mainly to be entertained." Then the Pittsburger passes to certain other authors, also contemned by the vile literary gang: "Whoever accused Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. AUGUSTA EVANS, or Mrs. WOODS of writing an immoral story? It is true their stories are light, and are not classed as fine literature, but their tone is uniformly better than that which prevades great novels." Who "Mrs. Woobs" may be we do not pretend to know, and lest some might be mistaken as to what novels are "great," we hasten—as did the defender of Mr. ROE—to set down the rest of his immensely valuable remarks: "Ouida, the Duchess, and other writers, who stirred up literary circles, met with sharp criticism on account of the immoral, or demoralizing suggestions that characterized their works. George Eliot, and her set, were also criticised for the same reasons; also, because their lives were anything but exemplary. None will object to excluding books which are immoral, unchaste, or unnatural in tone, but the exclusion of authors, simply because they do not come up to certain literary standards is different." It is, it is!

PERSONAL.

—Already the French Deputies are tired of the antics in which Dr. GRENIER, the self-styled Mohammedan member, is pleased to indulge, and a resolution is soon to be introduced, compelling him, while in the Chamber, to dress in European garments and to bring the eccentricities of his behavior within the not very narrow limits of the allowable that prevail in that most excitable of legislative bodies. Of course, this action delights the notoriety-hunting GRENIER, and he can confidently be expected to defend with passionate energy the lawfulness and propriety of his flowing white burnous, the harmlessness of his occasional prostration in the direction of Mecca, and his right to expound the goodness of Allah to his fellow-statesmen whenever occasion offers. In the end, no doubt, the Pontarlier humbug will have to cease making a grotesque nuisance of himself, but the opportunity to pose as a martyr persecuted for his religious opinions is one upon which he will seize with delight.

—Sir ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT has just distinguished himself anew by accepting with grateful respect a decoration offered him by the distinguished assassin who lives in Yildiz Kiosk. One of the London papers sardonically congratulates Sheffield on this new distinction won by its parliamentary representative, and adds: "It is perhaps to take this gentleman seriously, and the only reflection we offer is one of satisfaction that the man who has accepted an 'honor' from the hands of Abdul Hamid is not an Englishman." There is a sting in this for Americans, due to the circumstances, unfortunately undeniable, that Sir ASHMEAD-BARTLETT is an American by birth, he having first seen the light in the otherwise respectable City of Brooklyn. That event took place way back in 1849, however, and the future Conservative statesman was early removed to the more congenial atmosphere of England. His school days were passed at Torquay, and he was graduated, not without distinction, from Christ Church, Oxford. Since then he seems to have been Englishman enough, and to have been taken seriously enough, to attain and keep several high offices as a Tory of the Tories. He entered Parliament in 1880 as member from Eye, and since 1885 has represented the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield. In both of SALISBURY'S Cabinets he has held the post of Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Of late he has posed as a thick-and-thin defender of the Sultan and all his works, and has found no terms too strong to express his contempt for the "atrocity-mongers" who have tried to make trouble about a few casualties in Asia Minor. For this he now receives his reward. It is only fair to say that Sir ELLIS is not the man who married the mature but fabulously wealthy Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS. It was his brother who did that.

The Montcalm Pedigree.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to an erroneous paragraph cabled from France in the middle of December, permit me to say that there are two marquisates in the family and two branches: The eldest branch, to which belonged the Marquis de Montcalm St. Veran, (who died at Quebec,) commander of the hereditary order of St. Louis, and the cadet branch, his nephews and grand nephews, to which belonged the Marquis de Montcalm, who died lately in France. That branch never pretended to be direct descendants of the Marshal.

The Marshal left four children—two sons and two daughters. The youngest son, Paul François Joseph, died from a fall on horseback in Piedmont in 1812. He was a distinguished sailor, and left no issue. The elder brother, who was elected representative of the nobility at the Etats Généraux, had but one son, Joseph Honoré de Montcalm, born in the District of Nimes, Provence, France, who died in Paris in 1855, leaving from a numerous family but one son, Charles Edouard de Montcalm, who was seven years a political prisoner of Napoleon III., settled in New York in 1866, and died eight years ago, leaving one son, Paul Louis Joseph, Marquis of Montcalm, now twenty-one years old.

Of course the young man who is perfectly alive does not wish to hear that the line is extinct.

The first cousins of the last-named Clerot de Montcalm are also direct descendants by their mother, Honorine de Montcalm, who married in Rio Janeiro, and died, leaving five sons and two daughters. One married Col. Benedek, nephew of the Marshal who commanded at Sadowa.

PAUL L. J. DE MONTCALM.
New York, Jan. 26, 1897.

Appreciative Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your very interesting Review of Books and Art, you mention that my father, Henry F. Sewall, began his collection about thirty years ago; it should read about fifty years ago, as I know from personal knowledge as well as from examining his letters and accounts. Permit me also to congratulate you on the very fine Supplement to your Sunday edition. The number for Dec. 20, 1896, containing pictures of the Madonna and infant Jesus, was finer than anything of the kind I have ever seen in any magazine or newspaper, to say nothing of the excellent reading matter in the same number. I have always admired the good white paper and clear print of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but like the newspaper far better than ever for the convenient and systematic way in which the news is arranged, and I think many thousands of people in this city and vicinity and within a radius of hundreds of miles would buy THE NEW YORK TIMES if they only knew how vastly it has been improved.

HENRY D. SEWALL.
New York, Jan. 23, 1897.

Carl Swensson Not a Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 11, you say that I am a candidate for the Swedish portfolio under McKinley's Administration. This is a mistake. It is true that my friends have kindly mentioned me for the place, but I have absolutely refused to be a candidate. The Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, Me., is our man, and has. I am glad to say, already such a magnificent support that his appointment must be looked upon as assured. In justice to myself, I trust, you will publish the above.

CARL SWENSSON, President.
Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., Jan. 21, 1897.

A SAD COMMENTARY.

The Annual Report of the Controller of the State of New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of the Controller of the State, published in your paper of to-day, is a sad commentary upon the conduct of our public affairs, and indicates clearly the consequences of reckless expenditure. The poorer we become the greater is the apparent eagerness of our rulers to spend money. Under our system of universal suffrage, where the great majority of voters bear little or no part of the public burdens, there is a constant temptation to politicians to gratify their constituents by the appropriation of private capital to all sorts of public uses under the guise of taxation. The evil is a form of socialism, and is growing so rapidly and assuming such enormous proportions that the end cannot be far off, unless some means be found to arrest it. It may result in the destruction of our present form of government.

The Controller seems to scent danger, and, after indulging in the old and familiar lamentations over the "concealment" and "escape" of personal property, suggests as an easy means of raising funds a succession tax so graduated as to almost confiscate large estates.

Every student of political economy knows that our entire present system in respect to the taxation of personal property is iniquitous, absurd, and impracticable. In almost every instance it is simply a second tax upon the same property in another form. For instance, a man owning a lot worth, say, $10,000, mortgages it for another $10,000 and builds a house. The real estate is then held to be taxable at $20,000, while the holder of the mortgage is taxable for $10,000 more, making a total of $30,000, though there has been no increase whatever in the amount of property involved. As a matter of fact, a mere obligation of one person to pay money to another is not property for purposes of taxation in any correct sense of the word. The obligor has the property, and pays taxes on it, and the obligee has nothing but the right to its return at some time. The rate of interest upon loans is, of course, affected by their practical freedom from taxation, and if the tax were enforced, the rate would be raised proportionately or the loans called in. Capitalists cannot be compelled to lend.

The only kinds of personal property which have an actual independent existence for purposes of taxation seem to be money in hand, manufactured articles, good will of business, and franchises. Every other form pays its tax as real estate.

If, however, the taxation of everything commonly known as personal property be insisted on, should it not be complete and uniform, and not such as to operate in favor of the very rich, as under the existing system?

The present practice, as every one knows, is to send out a series of guesses, with the right to swear down, if possible. For example, three guesses of $10,000 each are sent to three citizens, respectively. The first has $1,000,000 of personality, and regards the assessment as a joke; the second has $100,000, and is, consequently, satisfied, though not quite so merry; the last has only $10,000, but cannot swear down the assessment, and so pays most of his income for taxes. Would it not be fairer to require a detailed statement under oath from every citizen, man, woman, or child, and assess at the full value?

Again, why should not every form of succession tax apply to all property alike, including land, as in England? It is because the farmer, while anxious for the most lavish expenditure, is unwilling to contribute? What, with Bryanism and the wanton waste of public moneys by Congress and the State Legislatures, and the consequent oppressive burden of taxation, is it strange that the industries of this country languish? X.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1897.

The Dawn of Peace on Earth.

A very notable sermon on the pending arbitration treaty was preached by the Rev. Dr. Munger, in the United Church, New Haven, Conn., on Sunday morning last. Taking as his text the first part of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah, including the familiar passage beginning, "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb," Dr. Munger said that it had remained for the two great English-speaking peoples who were first of earth's family to establish orderly freedom within themselves now to be the first to establish an international tribunal of peace. Continuing, he said:

"Start a real question and the answer will come sooner or later. When slavery became a question in this Nation its doom was settled. The chief benefit of this treaty does not lie in what it will do for the two nations. That they would ever go to war is most improbable. In a sense a treaty is hardly needed. Its value lies in the fact that it raises a question in Europe—if the two strongest nations in the world have outgrown and discarded war, why not other nations? The question so raised and sustained by the civilization of these nations will press irresistibly upon the already intolerable evils of militarism and conscription and needless taxation, and pave the way for them to pass off the stage and become a part of the barbarism of the past. It will do even more, by preparing the way in which other conflicts are to be settled, such as those between capital and labor, which are always threatening a resort to force. Start the fashion of arbitration, and it will spread throughout society."

THE CITY SPARROW.

From The Wilkes-Barre Record.

"Despised by man, pursued by cat,
Stoned by gamin, day by day;
Flying this way, hopping that,
Darting under horse and dray;
Brazen, bold, ill bred, thou art;
Rusty brown thy ragged dress—
But, oh, thy Cœur de Lion heart
I every waking hour bless.

Thou dost not dread to live or die;
From dawn to dark thou art alive
In each thin fibre of thy high-
Strung, throbbing restless wiry hive!
Despair no message to thee sends—
And fear hath never crossed thy path,
The gods alone are thy true friends;
Thank only them for what thou hath!

For man's indifferent to thee—
Or thinks of thee with light contempt,
Of thy superior spirit he
Hath never for one instant dremt.
Yet when his spirit lags and flags,
Whimpering, shrivels, moans, and dies,
Thine, though its essence be in rags,
To some high, friendly cornice flies.

However bleak and cold the time;
However wicked blizzards blow,
And though thy house be thick with rime,
Thy spirit never lieth low!
For when the blackest night is gone,
And day thy dauntless head hath kissed,
To live thou still art fighting on,
Thou game, unconquered pugilist!

Many a lesson thou hast taught
To me and mine, thou feathered elf.
The battles thou hast bravely fought
Would shame a Ghibelline or Guelph.
Thou Hannibal of city streets!
Thou Robin Hood of curb and park!
Thy life hath never known life's sweets,
And yet thou chirpest in the dark!

For I do hear thee neath the eaves,
Between the midnight and the morn,
When thy small mate in dreamland grieves
Of toils and troubles yet unborn.
And those brave chirps send to my soul
The iron drops that should not rust,
Till life's beyond my small control,
And all my dreams and heart are dust.

"CYMBELINE" A FINE SHOW

MARGARET MATHER AS IMOGEN AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Beautiful Pictures by American Scene Painters—All the Appointments in Keeping—English Melodrama at the Academy.

The finest stage production of "Cymbeline" ever seen in this country is now on view at Wallack's Theatre. As a pictorial show it is splendid; by which we do not mean to imply that it is merely expensive, sumptuous in a profusion of color and gilding and dazzling to the eye, for the genuine artistic merit of the painted scenery is uncommon

There are more than a dozen separate scenes, including "sets" and "front cloths," and some of the "sets" are very heavy and elaborate. The mechanical work is novel and ingenious, while the painting is all excellent. Particularly fine are Walter Burridge's Cambrian views, the Welsh hills near Milford Haven, and Cymbeline's tent under a mighty oak after the strange victory of an old man, two boys, and a valiant fourth, in a narrow lane. The depth of perspective and poetic feeling in at least two of these pictures are remarkable. But Mr. Emens, in his spacious "garden of Cymbeline's palace"; Mr. Marston, in his architectural picture, and his view of the rocky home of Belarius and his boys; Mr. Young, in his fine picture of the battlefield with Druidical pillars and cairns darkly outlined against a blood-red sky, Mr. Merry and Mr. Reid have all done their work with sympathy and skill.

All the other pictorial appointments are in keeping with this richly varied and beautiful background. The theatrical archaeologist can hardly boast of "historical accuracy" in the mounting of a play so bewildering, for Cymbeline, a savage British King, mentioned by Hollinshed, is here represented as having a Court full of luxury, with tapestries telling the story of Antony and Cleopatra on his walls, and many other evidences about him of Elizabethan taste and culture. But it is the poem, not history, that must be set in pictures, and the poet who, in another play, made Thersites talk of "the Neapolitan bone-ache," and Hector quote Aristotle, in this so bravely defies history that slavish accuracy in the costumes, implements, and architecture would be futile.

A commendable effort has been made to reconcile the poem as far as possible with the facts that we know of Roman and British customs in the Augustan epoch. The blonde and bearded Britons who follow in the King's train and fight and yell for him in battle are much like the accepted ideas of the warriors who fell before the Norman at Hastings a thousand years later. Rich stuffs and gold embroideries and costly jewels are worn by the ladies and courtiers. The dress and armor of the Romans are as they are generally depicted on the stage. Three girls dance gracefully to sensuous music before Philario and his guests. The waking song, "Hark, the Lark," is sung by male voices, unaccompanied, to a melody by H. W. Loomis. The battle picture with the hordes of fighting men surrounding the King's chariot is well imagined and can be made stirring.

Dramatically, the production has claims to careful consideration which must be deferred. Margaret Mather has made her own version of the play, and superintended all the details of its production. She acts Imogen, for the first time, with intelligent sympathy and force. The rôle is one of the most complex and difficult to portray of all Shakespeare's women. Imogen must be always sweet and lovable. She is impassioned, constant, pure, submissive yet indignant under false accusation, gentle, forgiving, with a touch of naïveté, and an enduring charm. It would be folly to declare that the situations in which she is placed, the sacrifices she makes, the humiliation she accepts, are all quite understandable to us of the nineteenth century, although just that sort of folly is common enough in Shakespearean criticism. Imogen is a curious compound of the Decameron, Saxon, and Teutonic folk-lore, Shakespeare's imagination, and the Elizabethan view of the relations of women to men and of men to each other. The actress of Imogen has many difficulties to overcome.

Miss Mather, naturally, lays much stress on Imogen's rebuke to Iachimo, striking him as she denounces him; and in the dignity and grace of her treatment of him after his apology, she secures a fine effect of contrast. Her delight at the receipt of the letter from Posthumus is well simulated. She makes a "strong" scene of the discovery of the headless body of Cloten, whom Imogen supposes to be Posthumus. In that passage, which Adelaide Neilson used to play with a simulation of splendid indignation—

> "Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion"—

a line which Miss Mather prefers to read

> "Poor am I, stale, a garment out of fashion"—

she uses the plaintive tones of a stricken creature, thus making Imogen equally submissive with Desdemona. In this she follows the custom of Modjeska and, presumably, of Ellen Terry. As Fidele she makes a very pretty picture.

But these are the quick impressions of a first performance, in which the wealth of pictorial display, the martial pomp, the bustling action, the spirited representation of high events, made it almost impossible for the spectator to concentrate his mind upon one portrayal. Miss Mather's Imogen merits a second hearing

Mr. Henley, as might have been expected, is a capital Iachimo. His voice is still husky, but the subtlety and irony of the rôle suits him well, and he gives full expression to the man's craft, his malignancy, and his sardonic humor, and probably all that can be given, certainly all that need be, to his repentance.

Mr. Courtleigh is a handsome and imposing Posthumus. The illustrative "business" in the wager scene is deftly devised to somewhat soften this fellow's character. As a hero he ranks fitly with Proteus. The King, the two noble youths, and some of the other rôles are sufficiently well treated.

This splendid revival of an infrequently acted play will be on view here only a fortnight, but ought to draw great crowds, for its performance is both charming and stirring. The text has been greatly reduced, of course. Miss Mather omitting even—

> "I did not take my leave of him, but had
> Most pretty things to say"—

and other speeches of Imogen, and, of course, much of the Cloten gibberish, and the Roman business, (and the queer, unShakespearean dream of Posthumus,) to quicken the action and throw the centre of gravity, so to speak, where it belongs, in the Fidele scenes. By the way, Miss Mather retains Shakespeare's own funeral hymn, with its enigmatical couplet:

> "Golden lads and girls all must,
> As chimney-sweepers, come to dust."

The house was crowded last night, and there was no lack of well-timed applause.

As a general thing, the elaborate machinery moved very well, indeed. But the electric light person and the calcium man each asserted his individuality to the extent of frequently doing the right thing at the wrong time; some needless juggling with the scenery spoiled the battle tableau, and some of the stage carpenters persisted in thinking themselves a part of the show. We would suggest to Miss Mather, also, the desirability of putting her prompter in costume, if he must be visible nearly all the time. He seemed to have little or no actual "prompting" to do last night, but doubtless his duties are onerous.

Cymbeline	William McVay
Cloten	Albert Bruning
Posthumus Leonatus	William Courtleigh
Belarius	H. A. Weaver
Guiderius	J. H. Kolker
Arviragus	Walter Stewart
Pisanio	William Redmund
Cornelius	H. De Vere
British Captain	D. L. Farnham
British Captain	J. L. Whilling
Queen	Mrs. Barry
Helen	Florence Wallack
Imogen	Margaret Mather
Iachimo	E. J. Henley
Philario	Lynn Pratt
Caius Lucius	Joseph Kilgour

"STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART."

A Showy English Melodrama Produced at the Academy.

It was the murder of Frazer Fry in the conservatory of his Summer house in Marseilles that led to all the trouble. If Ventry Fox had never committed that crime in such a way as to apparently implicate Dr. David Walton in it, the spectacular drama, "Straight from the Heart" would never have been produced at the Academy of Music last evening. If it had not been produced a great crowd in the upper parts of the house would have lost a lot of pleasure, and Miss Blanche Walsh would have had no chance to appear in the dual rôles of Clara Nugent, the much troubled heroine, and that of her own brother, Harold Nugent, who was a much persecuted young fellow with a fund of tear-producing experiences and never a ray of sunshine in his existence.

But all these things did happen, and the seemingly endless troubles of Dr. Walton, the brave and persecuted hero, tangled up in a web which included an Anarchistic plot, a charge of murder, and an attempt to shield young Nugent from a false charge of theft, ended with the usual overthrow of the villain, Ventry Fox, and the triumph of virtue and bravery in the good old melodramatic fashion.

Of course Clara Nugent, who loved the doctor, and whom the doctor loved, achieved his rescue just in time to prevent the guillotine from divorcing the doctor's rather attractive face from his rather graceful and well-shaped body. Blanche Walsh rode in on horseback, waving in her hand the pardon of the doctor, granted by the President of France, the villain was denounced by his Anarchist associates, and Louis Raymond, the tool of the Anarchists, who held the key to the whole plot, and to the lives and happiness of about every one else in the story, was restored to freedom and the arms of his mother. Then the curtain fell to thunders of applause from the gallery.

It was a long and tangled story that "Straight from the Heart" had to tell, and it was told in the conventional English melodramatic style. The low comedy was supplied by Hawkshaw Dixon, a detective, and Lalotee, a French maid of the heroine, who were, of course, the chief figures in helping to find the tangled skeins of the plot and put the ends into the hands of the principal developers.

The two comedians were Bert Coote and Bijou Fernandez, and they did all they could to lighten the general gloom. They did it cleverly, though Coote was handicapped with a lot of supposed fun that would go much more happily in London than in New York. Dr. Walton was played by George Paxton, who was hoarse and nervous in the early acts, but more self-contained and much more at ease in the last act. Miss Walsh carried off the honors, of course, and was heartily welcomed by her friends, who found much to applaud in her work.

Both of her characters were of the emotional sort filled with gruesome grief, and especially as the boy she acquitted herself with credit. Charles Kent had a part that was anything but an easy one to play, and did, perhaps, as well as could be expected with a character so impossible and improbable. When he gets toned down a bit his part will be the feature of the play, as it was intended to be, for on his shoulders rests the entire unravelling of the rather misty plot.

The scenery was, of course, a feature. That representing the conservatory of Fry, which was the opening set, was very pretty. A sandy plain and rocky pass in the Algerian desert also seemed to strike the popular fancy. There was also a good bit representing the deck and hold of a ship, on which the second act passes, and when all gets into working order the scene representing the fire in the hold of the vessel will make a hit. But there were sorry hitches last night in two of the sets that destroyed illusion and made things farcical. A couple of scenic rehearsals will, however, set that right.

Dr. David Walton	George Paxton
Captain Nugent	Charles A. Smiley
Ventry Fox	W. A. Whitecar
Frazer Fry	E. L. Walton
Louis Raymond	Charles Kent
Hawkshaw Dixon	Bert Coote
Tom Gloster, S. S. "Mistletoe"	Samuel Edwards
De Lorme	DeWitt Jennings
Clara Nugent	Blanche Walsh
Harold Nugent	Blanche Walsh
Lalotee, her maid	Bijou Fernandez
Mme. Raymond	Isabelle Pierson

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Milton and Dolly Nobles will appear in variety at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next week in a short sketch called "Bligeville Junction."

—The spectacular melodrama, "Northern Lights" will be presented at the Murray Hill Theatre next week. The play will be acted by a good company.

—Two hundred members of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Yonkers were present at the performance of "Captain Impudence" at the American Theatre last night.

—It is reported that Miss Madeline Bouton, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is convalescing and will leave shortly for Bermuda, where she will spend the Winter.

—A copyright performance of Charles Hoyt's new sketch, "A Stranger in New York," will be given in London Feb. 15. The piece will have its first production in Buffalo on the same date.

—Miss Ada Rehan and Augustin Daly's Company presented "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Collingwood Opera House, Poughkeepsie, last night. The performance was given under the auspices of Vassar College.

—Teresa Carreno will leave New York tomorrow for a concert tour of the principal Western cities. She will return in three weeks, when she will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

—Leon Hermann, the successor to the late magician, will make his first appearance in public at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night. Adelaide Hermann will perform her husband's feat of catching bullets.

—Sol Smith Russell, when he appears at the Garden Theatre Sept. 20, will, as usual, be under management of Fred G. Berger. As formerly announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Russell will present Martha Morton's play, "A Bachelor's Romance."

—W. D. Mann, the manager of the Herald Square Theatre, is contemplating celebrating the hundredth performance of "The Girl from Paris" by giving a "gentlemen's night," instead of the customary "ladies' night." It is said that the Rice clock souvenirs for this occasion will have alarm attachments.

—All of the theatres last night were well attended. John Hare at the Knickerbocker Theatre is drawing large audiences, and the Empire, Broadway, Herald Square, Bijou, Fifth Avenue, Hoyt's, Daly's, and the Lyceum are respectively doing a brisk business. The music halls are all, without exception, crowded nightly.

—A large number of the members of the order of the Knights of St. Patrick, one of the oldest organizations of Irishmen in New York, have signified their intention of attending the performance of "Shamus O'Brien" at the Broadway Theatre, Feb. 2. The last time the members of this order attended the theatre in a body was in 1837, when they honored Tyrone Power at the old Park Theatre. They gave a banquet to that actor and his company after the performance at the Washington Hotel, at which Daniel Webster was a guest.

—John L. Stoddard, who is to give a series of six courses of illustrated lectures at the annual Lenten matinées at Daly's Theatre, beginning March 1, will give before the representatives of the Government at Washington a private complimentary hearing of his lecture on the Yellowstone National Park. It is said that Mr. Stoddard's act in giving this lecture—which is to be entirely distinct from the one given to the general public—is prompted solely by a desire to call around him the representatives of the different branches of the Government who gave the park to the nation.

High School Girls Graduated.

Graduation exercises were held at the Girls' High School, Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, last evening. One hundred and fifteen girls were graduated. Nelson J. Gates presided, and on the platform with Mr. Gates were Horace E. Dresser, John R. Thompson, Charles A. Buttrick, James B. Bruck, George H. Fisher, and Isabelle M. Chapman. The exercises consisted of recitations, songs, and an address by Mr. Gates.

KNEISEL STRING QUARTET

THIRD CONCERT FOR THE YEAR IN THIS CITY.

George W. Chadwick's New Quartet in E Minor Was Produced and Applauded—The Composer a Boston Man.

The third concert of the fifth season in this city of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston was given in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. The audience filled the room with its numbers and its applause. The most interesting incident of the entertainment was the first performance anywhere of George W. Chadwick's quartet in E minor, the fourth of the composer's works in this form. The production of a new quartet by an American composer would be sufficient to arouse kindly curiosity at any time, but when it is the work of a man of Mr. Chadwick's standing, curiosity must give way to real interest. The composer lives in Boston, and to that city belongs the Kneisel Quartet. It seemed strange before hearing the quartet that New York should have been honored by its production, but the announcement of its first theme proclaimed the explanation of Mr. Chadwick's choice. The work is built on lines to which the professional criticism of Boston has made itself a determined opponent, whereas that of New York has received the new material with candor and impartiality, and in some cases with enthusiasm.

Mr. Chadwick has accepted in its fulness the doctrine of Antonin Dvorak as to the proper field for the American composer, and has given us a quartet built on themes which imitate in their rhythms and melodic progressions the songs of the negroes. The quartet is in the customary four movements arranged in the usual order. In form it follows the outlines of the classic works, but does not always copy them in its details. It is, however, clear and symmetrical in structure, and, except in the last movement, shows strength and solidity in its organization. The first two movements are the best. In both of them the thematic material is lovely in itself, and the working out is ingenious, musicianly, and fascinating. The part writing is admirable, especially in the remarkably well-made slow movement. There is a fine balance of the voices, and each of them has something to say. The scherzo is a rollicking jig, with a lovely trio of song-like character. The last movement is somewhat disjointed and fragmentary, and the part-writing is less successful than that of the first two. But on the whole Mr. Chadwick's work is excellent, and it must be set down as one of the most notable of recent additions to American music. It is not to the composer's discredit that he has followed Dr. Dvorak's lead. He has retained his own individuality, and has shown originality and beauty of thought. His quartet was warmly applauded.

Schumann's A minor quartet and Mozart's in E flat (No. 2) completed the programme. It goes without saying that these lovely compositions were played by the Kneisel Quartet with their unfailing finish and warmth of style. The minuet of the Mozart quartet seemed to please the audience particularly, but the most flawless playing was that of the slow movement of the Schumann work, which was, indeed, a hymn of beauty.

SIGNOR NUTINI'S PIANO RECITAL.

Signor Arturo Nutini, described on the programme as "Italy's renowned blind pianist," made his first appearance in America yesterday afternoon in a recital given in Chamber Music Hall. The room was crowded with Signor Nutini's countrymen and with curiosity seekers, who may have thought that they were to witness a prodigious performance. The pianist's programme consisted of Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor, opus 27, No. 2; Raff's "La Fileuse," a tarantelle by Rubinstein, Mendelssohn's "Rondo Cappriccioso," Gottschalk's "Tremolo," Chopin's second scherzo, a prelude, aria, and rigandon by Grieg; Chopin's C minor nocturne, and A flat polonaise, and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody.

Signor Nutini's piano playing will not alarm the town. His technic is very imperfect. It is quite inadequate for the performance of such compositions as the Chopin scherzo. His phrasing is spasmodic and his dynamics are explosive. His tone color is monotonous, and, in short, it ought to be said that there is no reason why he should play in public except that he may excite wonder at his ability to learn such music and to strike the right notes. But it is not really necessary to give such exhibitions.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Atalanta Boat Club will hold its forty-ninth annual ball at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Feb. 3.

—George Gunton will lecture at the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, this evening on "The Future of the Trades Unions."

—The annual meeting of the Mount Sinai Training School will be held at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

—An equestrian entertainment, consisting of manoeuvres, fancy evolutions, and fencing bouts, will be given at Dickel's Riding Academy this evening.

—The masquerade and civic ball of New York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., will take place Monday evening next, at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

—An amateur production of "The Mikado" will be given by the Wadsworth Opera Company to-morrow evening under the auspices of Company F, Eighth Regiment, at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

—There will be two celebrations of the eucharist to-day—the Feast of St. Chrysostom—at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, the first at 9 o'clock and the second at 11 o'clock in the morning.

—The Federation of East Side Workers will meet at 339 East Fourth Street to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, when "The Dependent Children of New York City" will be the topic for discussion. Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Mornay Williams, C. Loring Brace, and Mrs. J. F. Tapley will speak.

—The Municipal Council of the Irish National Alliance will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to make arrangements for the reception of Edward Ivory and ex-Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who will arrive here by the White Star steamer Majestic on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

—A series of performances is being given at the Orange (N. J.) Music Hall for the support of the Record Ambulance Service, a local charity. Albert Chevalier and the company which supported him at the Garrick Theatre will appear to-morrow evening. Those to follow are John Drew in "Rosemary" and Georgia Cayvan in "Squire Kate."

—At the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, on Friday evening, the Rev. E. C. Bolles, D. D., will deliver the last of his series of lectures on the wonders of the microscope. The subject of the lecture is "Colors and Crystals; or, the Microscope and Polarized Light." It will be illustrated by microscopical exhibits magnified and thrown on a screen by a stereopticon.

—A public meeting to advocate the interests of women under the new charter of the Greater New York will be held at Carnegie Lyceum to-day at 2 P. M. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, New York; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of England, Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood of Brooklyn, Miss Harriette A. Keyser of New York, the Rev. Alice K. Wright of Brooklyn, Dr. Harriette A. Keating of New York, Miss Alice Woodbridge of New York, and the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford of Brooklyn.

To Restrain the Gerry Society.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Justice Andrews, on the application for an injunction made by Benjamin W. Hitchcock, to restrain the Gerry society from interfering with the Baby Show at the Gramercy Lyceum, on West Twenty-third Street. Justice Andrews took the matter under consideration and reserved decision.

LAST NIGHT'S BALLS AND DANCES.

For Architect Lodge's Fund—Wheelmen and Sons of St. George.

Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M.—this was the legend on a shield of immortelles before a screen of palms—gave a reception to 1,500 members and friends in Lexington Avenue Opera House last evening for the benefit of their widows and orphans' fund. An entertainment, in which Richard Lassar, boy soprano, was a chief attraction, was followed by a dance. The chairman of the Reception Committee was James Gribble and of the Arrangement Committee Theodore Boirath.

The nine lodges of the Sons of St. George in this city, having altogether 10,000 members, united last night in an entertainment and ball at the Central Opera House. J. Henry Williams of Philadelphia, Past Supreme President of the order, gave an address as a feature of the programme, in which Miss Helen F. Mason, the De Veau sisters, the Durands, and several others took part. Afterward there was dancing, led by George Lund and Henry J. Tatnall. The United lodges are planning a celebration upon the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation, next June.

The Century Wheelmen had their first ball last night in Lenox Lyceum, attended by nearly 200 couples. The effective decorations, with all the other arrangements, had been supervised by M. M. Giles. Charles Kraemer was Director of the Floor Committee, and W. A. Coulter Chairman of the Reception Committee.

MR. SOUTHWICK'S MUSICALE.

The First of a Series of Three at the Hotel Majestic.

A notable event last night on the west side was the musicale given in the ball room of the Hotel Majestic by Frank Treat Southwick. This entertainment is the first of a series of three. The following performers took part: Miss Kathrin Hilke, Miss Mary Louise Clary, Victor Küzdö, and Pol Plançon of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The selections that seemed to win the most applause were the Chanson à Boire," by St. Saens, sung by Pol Plançon; "The Lost Chord" of Sullivan, sung by Miss Clary, and Sarasate's "Faust Fantasie," by Mr. Küzdö, the Hungarian violinist.

Among the many prominent people present were Mrs. Olin D. Gray, one of the leading patronesses; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. W. T. Evans, Mrs. A. L. Root, Mrs. George A. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, Mrs. John Barber Brown, Mrs. John T. Douglas, Mrs. Samuel L. Brown, Mrs. A. E. Cruikshank, and Mrs. H. E. King.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Michaelson—Scharps.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The wedding of Louis D. Michaelson of New York and Miss Ruth E. Scharps of this city, at the Palatine Hotel last night, was the grandest affair of its kind ever held in this city, one-half of the large hotel being given over to the guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. Rosenau of the Congregation Beth Jacob.

Miss Tillie Michaelson of New York was maid of honor, Edward J. Scharps of Newburg best man, Miss Rose Feder of Paterson, N. J., and Miss Mamie Michaelson of New York were bridesmaids; Julian Nooness and Harry Michaelson of New York were ushers. The ceremony was performed beneath a canopy of carnation pinks and smilax, above the bride's head being suspended a white dove.

The bride wore a costume of white moiré velours, and carried a white Bible, the gift of the officiating rabbi. Miss Michaelson was attired in blue chiffon, Miss Feder in pink chiffon, trimmed with embroidered mousseline de soie. A banquet was served in the dining hall at the conclusion of the reception. Among the New York guests were Miss F. Ehrlich, Miss Jessie Ehrlich, Miss Gussie Ehrlich, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kafka, Mrs. J. O. Bucki, Mr. and Mrs. J. Razowitz, Mr. and Mrs. S. Valentine, Misses B. E. and S. Newman, A. Samuels, Julian James, Miss Ellie Davis, Miss Anna Wedoska.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Marcus Scharps, President of the Congregation Beth Jacob, and one of the leading citizens of Newburg.

Semple—Connor.

Miss Agnes M. Connor, daughter of James Connor, was married to John J. Semple Monday morning at St. Charles Borromeo's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue. Many guests were present at the church service, which was a nuptial mass, the Rev. Dennis Coyle celebrant, and the Rev. Daniel Burke assistant. The Rev. Father Gordon, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's sister, Miss Katherine Connor, 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The bride wore a gown of white moiré velour, trimmed with duchesse lace. Miss Lillie Connor, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. She wore white brocaded silk. James E. Lowenstein was best man. The couple started on the 2 o'clock train for Washington. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Ryan, Mrs. John S. Devlin, Miss Mamie Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Murphy, the Rev. Thomas Flood, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Dempsey, and William Gaston.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Semmes-Craig lectured yesterday morning at the Waldorf on "American Artists." The patronesses were Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Mary Vanderpoel, Mrs. Edward Wootton, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, and Mrs. Franklin Cameron.

—A dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt on Jan. 23 at their residence, 1,032 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Sir Bache and Lady Cunard. Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Col. Herbert F. Eaton, Miss Boylston, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Henry Todd, and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason.

—One of the prominent social events in Brooklyn this coming week will be the wedding of Miss Martha A. Sides to Mr. Archie Elwin Waugh, at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. After the ceremony a reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Sidez, 441 Macon Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. Fleming Handy of 51 West Ninety-second Street, gave a euchre party last night, followed by a dance. The guests were received in the front parlor, and from there went up stairs, where tables were set out for progessive euchre. Prizes, consisting of small trinkets, were given to the successful players.

—Alfred Morris Bagby's eighty-sixth concert was held Monday morning at the Waldorf. A good-sized fashionable audience was present. The programme, which was severely classical, was rendered by David Mannes, Howard Brockway, and Frangcon Davies, violinists, and Miss Marie Donalm, contralto. Mr. Orton Bradley accompanied.

—Mrs. James A. Scrymser of Gramercy Park gave a small but select musical reception Monday evening. The invitations were limited to less than 200, and so the house was not too crowded. The music was furnished by Lander, and afterward there was a supper, served in the large dining hall. Many of the guests left later for the Elbridge T. Gerry ball.

—An organ recital was given yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, on the occasion of the official hearing of the new organ presented to the church by Miss Rhinelander. The programme, which was rendered by Charles Heinroth, organist of the church, included selections from Bach, Saint-Saëns, Liszt, and others.

—The following ladies were informally at home yesterday afternoon: Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, 5 East Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. John B. Ireland, 15 East Forty-seventh Street; Mrs. James A. Glover, 39 East Thirtieth Street; Mrs. George P. Slade, 62 East Sixty-sixth Street; Mrs. Washington E. Connor, 532 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, 695 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue.

—A large number from the Sin-Som Club attended the performance of "Under the Red Robe" at the Empire Theatre Monday night. The members of the club occupied a large block in the orchestra, consisting of four or five rows. The meeting was chaperoned by Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. Among those present were Miss Clarke, Miss Meade, Miss Sutherland, Miss Hartshorne, Miss Van Norden, Miss Florence Southerland, Miss Lawrence, Miss Ham, Miss Myles, W. Laird Goldsborough, W. de la M. Van Norden, E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., George H. Sullivan, Archie B. Quarrier, and Dr. Robert C. Myles. After the performance last night, the club was entertained at supper by Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones at her residence, 116 West Seventy-second Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. George E. Horr.

The Rev. George E. Horr, pastor of the Bergen Point Baptist Church, at Bayonne, N. J., after a severe attack of pneumonia, resulting in dropsy, died at his home yesterday morning. He was born in Boston May 7, 1829. He was married Feb. 15, 1854, to Miss Elsie M. Ellis, who survives him. He entered Brown University, from which he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He was ordained at Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 1, 1857. Since that time he has been engaged continuously in the pastorate, serving the following churches: Chicopee, Mass., September, 1857, to September, 1862; North Baptist Church, Orange, N. J., September, 1862, to May, 1866; Bristol, Conn., May, 1866, to November, 1868; North Church, Newark, N. J., November, 1868, to October, 1871; Roseville Church, Newark, N. J., October, 1871, to October, 1877; Main Street Church, Worcester, Mass., October, 1877, to January, 1882; Charles River Church, Cambridge, Mass., April, 1882, to October, 1883; Somerville, Mass., October, 1883, to October, 1886; Summit, N. J., October, 1886, to April, 1892, and Bayonne, N. J., April, 1892, until his death. He has been especially prominent in the educational work of the Baptist denomination, serving for twenty years as Treasurer of the New Jersey Baptist Education Society. He was a forceful preacher and pastor, and rendered conspicuous service in bringing weak or divided churches into efficiency and harmony.

He leaves a wife and four children—L. W. Horr, with Minot, Hooper & Co. of this city; Edgar A. Horr, with Sands, Taylor & Wood of Boston; Mrs. James W. Lathrop of Mystic, Conn., and the Rev. George E. Horr, D.D., editor in chief of The Watchman of Boston.

Emerson Coleman.

Emerson Coleman, a well known west side resident, and one of the earliest members of the Union League Club, died at his residence, 167 West Seventy-third Street, yesterday morning from pneumonia. Last Thursday he was taken with a severe chill while dining, and pneumonia developed. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Coleman was of Puritan ancestry, and was born in South Hampton, Mass. In his youth he was employed as clerk by Samuel Williston, founder of the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Mass. He then went to Columbia, S. C., and became a partner of John Caldewell. About 1850 he established in New York City the cotton commission house of Caldewell & Coleman in Wall Street, where he continued for many years. Until the commencement of hostilities in the civil war the firm was one of the leaders in their line of business. Although Mr. Coleman's long residence in the South led him to sympathize in a measure with the rebels, he took a firm stand for the Union, and was always outspoken in his loyalty.

A few months after the establishment of the Union League Club, Mr. Coleman added his name to its membership rolls. Later he resigned. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, on Wall Street. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New England Society, and an influential member of the West End Association. Since his settlement in 1884 in the west end district, he was prominently indentified with its development. For many years he was a member of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

A wife and one son, John Caldewell Coleman, survive him.

Anthony Fiala.

Anthony Fiala died Monday at his home, 648 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Austria fifty-nine years ago, and came to this country when a young man. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in Company E, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry. He was wounded during Milroy's retreat from Winchester. Upon the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted as a Corporal. He accompanied Sheridan on his famous raid, and participated in the battles of Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, and many other engagements, which closed with Appomattox. He was mustered out of service in June, 1865, with a commission as First Lieutenant, "for gallant and meritorious services on the field during the war."

Upon his return to Brooklyn, Mr. Fiala resumed his business of diamond setting, in which he continued up to the time of his death. He was one of the guard of honor detailed to accompany the remains of Gen. Grant in 1885 from Mount Macgregor to this city.

Mr. Fiala was twice married. His first wife died many years ago. His widow and four children survive him. The funeral services will be held at the house, and the members of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and of the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry Association will attend.

Leopold Waltzfelder.

Leopold Waltzfelder, merchant and manufacturer of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 78 West Sixty-eighth Street. He was sixty-six years old, and was born in Bavaria, Germany. He came to the United States when a young man, and went into the wholesale and commission dry goods business, and established a dry goods factory in Philadelphia, but the headquarters of the firm were in this city.

Mr. Waltzfelder retired from active business about a year ago on account of failing health. He was stricken with apoplexy on Monday of last week, and partially recovered consciousness, but a relapse set in yesterday. He leaves a wife, two sons, and four daughters, one of whom is married.

Mr. Waltzfelder was a member of the Temple Emanu-El and of the Lodge of True Craftsmen, F and A. M., and of the Harmonie Club.

Louis H. Hart.

Louis H. Hart, Secretary of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Business Manager of Heating and Ventilation, died at his residence, 11 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, Monday.

Mr. Hart was one of the old-time telegraphers in Connecticut, in which State he was born. He drifted into railroading and was for some time traveling passenger agent for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He was elected to the Connecticut Legislature and served one term. He became New England manager of The Electrical World and was afterward called to this city to take charge of the head office of that periodical. In 1893 he started the paper Heating and Ventilation. Mr. Hart was also a prime mover in the forming of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. He died on the eve of its annual meeting, in which he was to take a prominent part.

Joseph J. Bowman.

Joseph J. Bowman, an old and well-known real estate dealer of this city, died yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel, where he lived for the past six years. He was sixty-eight years old, and was born in Massachusetts. He came to New York while a boy, and found employment in the dry goods business. Then he entered the real estate business, in which he was engaged for the past thirty years. Among the large real estate deals that he transacted were those for A. T. Stewart and R. G. Dun. He felt unwell last Wednesday, and on Saturday evening he was stricken with apoplexy.

Mr. Bowman was a member of the Tammany Society, but did not take an active part in politics. He leaves a widow. The funeral will be private, and the remains will be taken to Kingston for burial.

Cyrus Crandall.

Cyrus Crandall, said to have been the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died yesterday, at the home of his son, Charles W. Crandall, 12 Van Reipen Avenue, Jersey City. He was ninety-three years and eleven months old. He was born at Groton, Conn., and became a Mason on his twenty-first birthday. His early life was spent in the West, and in 1843 he established the first meat-packing business in Chicago. In 1855 he went to New Haven, Conn., where he established a packing and shipping trade with the West Indies. In 1868 he retired from business, and fifteen years later he removed to Jersey City. He leaves one son and five grandchildren.

Robert Lenox Belknap, Jr.

Robert Lenox Belknap, Jr., died at his residence, at Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Belknap inherited his father's membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. His mother was Miss Mary Phoenix Remsen, daughter of Henry Rutgers Remsen. His paternal grandfather was Aaron B. Belknap, the noted lawyer, who married Miss Janet Lenox Maitland, the granddaughter of Robert Lenox. Mr. Belknap is survived by two brothers, Waldron Phoenix and Maitland Belknap and by three sisters, Miss Mary Remsen, Miss Janet Maitland, and Miss Elizabeth Belknap. Among Mr. Belknap's relatives are Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Robert L. Remsen and family, and Lloyd Phoenix. The funeral will be held at the University Place Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock this morning.

Jasper F. Cropsey.

Jasper F. Cropsey died at his home, 251 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Monday of dropsy and Bright's disease. He had been ill for six or seven weeks. He was born at Bay Ridge in 1810, and had lived in Brooklyn all his life. He was at one time extensively engaged in the dry goods business. He is survived by his widow and one daughter. The funeral will take place to-night at the house. Burial will be at Greenwood to-morrow.

Charles Kern.

Charles Kern, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, died at his residence in that city Monday, after a long illness. Mr. Kern was one of the most prominent Germans in the city, and had for years occupied a high place in local politics.

BOY GETS $10,000 VERDICT.

Grocer Brede of Jersey City Must Pay for Injuries.

A jury in the Hudson County Supreme Court, before Judge Lippincott, in Jersey City, yesterday, gave a verdict by default for $10,000 in favor of William Waldorf Astor, nine years old, of 222 Railroad Avenue. The defendant was John H. Brede, senior member of the grocery firm of Brede & Lutien, who have a store at 233 Newark Avenue, and three others in Jersey City and Hoboken. Brede did not put in any defense to the suit.

On Sept. 22 last the boy was sent by his mother on an errand to the store. Brede was behind the counter, and is alleged to have caught the boy taking an apple from a barrel. He picked up a sack of flour weighing twenty-five pounds and threw it at the boy. It struck the little fellow in the back of the neck, and he has been suffering since from pachy meningitis, and his eyes have been affected. Shortly after the occurrence Brede was arrested and was convicted of assault for hurting the boy.

Penniless German's Suicide.

Moritz Bussler, forty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday morning

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
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NEW YORK, January 20, 1897.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

The Committee has received deposits of more than a majority of the bonds, but, owing to the inability of many bondholders living at a distance to deposit their bonds within the required time, the Committee has decided to extend the time for deposit until February 6th, after which date no bonds will be received except upon the payment of a penalty to be fixed hereafter.

Application will be made at once to list the Trust Company's receipts on the New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY.
Committee.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Less than 10,000 shares of Sugar Trust were dealt in yesterday. This for all recent times is unprecedented. The stock fluctuated fractionally. Nothing new developed in public sight, though entertaining stories go the rounds of differences between important officials of the trust—one officer, kindly disposed toward Deacon S. V. White, bulling the stock, while another and superior officer, not kindly disposed to Deacon S. V. White, has his sympathy on the bear side. Meanwhile trustful outsiders are risking money upon a game as crooked as three card monte at a Danbury fair.

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Early in the day announcement was made that money was becoming so much a glut in banking circles that a substantial reduction was imminent, and this was construed into a bull factor on the theory that if money in loans could be made to return only 1 per cent. or so, the quick result must be that securities paying dividends on any better fixed basis must be in request. This especially helped some of the Granger stocks.

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The anthracite coal stocks all showed strength—Lackawanna, Jersey Central, and Delaware and Hudson each advancing fractionally more than a whole point.

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Much attention was given to the disclosures in THE NEW YORK TIMES touching the lack of candor upon the part of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company in making its annual report. It was the intention of THE TIMES in its references to Delaware and Hudson to be wholly fair and temperate. Least of all things did THE TIMES aim to discredit personally the Delaware and Hudson's President. Mr. Olyphant is a gracious gentleman, and undoubtedly an able financier. His personal integrity is in no wise questioned, nor, however remotely, reflected upon by THE TIMES. Lean years have come to his company. Former dividends have not been earned. He and his managers have not been quite frank. They have tried to keep up the courage and the confidence and the cheerfulness of security holders who would have been better served had dwindling revenues been acknowledged and unearned dividends not paid.

To sell treasury assets to eke out dividends is clever financiering perhaps, and clever financiering, too, it may be to distribute the proceeds of those sacrificed assets through a miscellaneous lot of bookkeeping entries, which no ordinary shareholder can comprehend.

But, at the best, this is prosperity by deceit.

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Cleverness of this sort cannot dodge penalties that are bound to be severe—not least among which intrusive and lasting, must be an extinguishment of confidence.

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The free and easy way in which the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company in 1895 disposed of treasury assets—marketable securities—worth close to a million and a half of dollars, directs attention to what hitherto had been the corporation's habit. The stocks and bonds of the company have shown continual shrinkage—each year a substantial decline—as is shown by the following official figures:

	Par Value Securities Owned.	Yearly Decrease.
1890	$5,575,241	
1891	4,672,602	$902,639
1892	4,094,912	576,690
1893	3,903,642	191,270
1894	3,897,021	6,621
1895	3,088,278	808,743

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It may be suggested that these annually disappearing securities are really accounted for by transfers to the account which is officially described as a "surplus." This item in the balance sheet for the year 1895 was $7,094,893. The record by years is as follows:

	Surplus.	Change.
1890	$5,211,556	
1891	5,822,768, an increase of	$611,212
1892	6,673,744, an increase of	850,976
1893	7,221,549, an increase of	547,805
1894	7,223,789, an increase of	2,240
1895	7,094,893	*128,896

*Decrease.

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This showing by years presents a uniform increase in "surplus" each year except 1895, when there is a record-breaking shrinkage, this same year 1895 being when $1,400,000 of stock was disposed of.

This, however, makes only more plain the fact that such were the conditions at the end of 1895 that all precedent—the established natural regular routine business policy of the company—was wholly put aside and not only the premium but the face value of the 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga (worth $1,400,000) just dumped into current funds to make a dividend showing.

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To-day the annual statement of the Delaware and Hudson Company is to be issued for 1896. In 1895 the sacrifice of $1,400,000 worth of treasury assets (or, to be exact, just $1,422,222.22, which was the actual realization,) enabled the bookkeepers of the Delaware and Hudson Company to show a balance applicable to dividends of something over $2,300,000. That equaled 6¾ per cent. on the capital stock of the company. With the $1,422,222.22 deducted, less than $1,000,000 was shown, and that was barely 3 per cent. instead of the 7 that was paid.

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In to-day's statement for last year there is to enter some sort of a bookkeeping entry of $1,000,000, borrowed upon the promissory notes of a debtor corporation which for years on years has been a continual tax upon Delaware and Hudson charity.

Meanwhile, the dividend of 7 per cent. rounded out twelve months ago is down to 5 per cent. Every true friend of the Delaware and Hudson management will earnestly hope that in the annual statement of to-day the disposition of that $1,000,000 will clearly be shown not to have been needed to splice out even the reduced rate.

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Government bonds were very strong. The 4s, 1907, coupon, the 4s, 1925, the 5s, coupon, advanced ¼, and the 5s, registered, ⅛. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122¼.

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In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅛, seller 20 flat.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Manhattan	⅝
A., T. & S. F., all in paid	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W.	½
Chicago Gas	1	N. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Northwestern.	½	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	P. & R. 1st pf., w. i.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Lake Shore	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	½
		W. Union Tel.	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nat. Lead	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Ill. Steel Co.	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Iowa Central	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. adj 4s	1⅜
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. 5s	1½
Peo. & East. 1st	1
St. P. 1st, I. & M. Div	1
U. Pac. ext. & l. 8s	2
U. Pac. col. tr. notes 6s	1½

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s 1½ | Rio. G. West. 1st 1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,194,216; balances, $6,417,280; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $782,889.

Money on call in London at 1½@1¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firmer. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾ for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅞ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium.

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Mr. Julian W. Robbins of the Stock Exchange house of George Leask & Co. says regarding the commercial paper market:

"Mercantile bills continue in excellent demand. The supply is only fair. Mercantile houses are borrowing just what they want. They are not loading up with unnecessary funds because of the prevailing low rates. The volume of offerings just about reflects the state of general business, and the commercial paper market is a natural one.

"I do not want to make any predictions—very few people are capable of doing that of the money market—but I do not see how, under existing conditions, we can have higher rates for some time to come. There is a large supply of money and a small demand. And, from present indications, it would seem that we are to have that state of affairs continuing for a month or two at least. Business activity would of course change the conditions and give us a considerably increased demand for money, but, in my opinion, the business revival will come slowly and steadily. I do not see how it can come with any rapidity. After the fright which the business community has just passed through, time is necessary for a recovery. That recovery will be a slow one, and it is better that it should be.

"Consequently, the absorption of money will be slow. As trade increases, there gradually will be a better demand for funds, but there is at present no prospect of any sudden advance in rates. Borrowers just now are having no difficulty in getting accommodations, and at very low rates. From present indications, that is likely to be the situation for some little time to come."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular but generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 77⅞; Reading, ⅝, to 13⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52⅛; New York Central, ¼, to 97, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14½. Declined—Illinois Central, ½ to 96¾; Canadian Pacific, ½ to 55¾, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34¾. Erie sold at 15½. British consols declined 1-16, to 112¼, for money and 112 5-16 for the account.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 28,508,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 60c., and exchange on London, 25f. 20c.

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Speculation in London continues dull. All stocks there are showing but little activity. Speculative interest in Americans is still absent. There seems to be a disposition to follow the New York market, and to wait for some continued movement here.

Wall Street houses with London connections are almost unanimously of the opinion that as soon as speculation in New York assumes any considerable proportions, and we have anything like a bull market here, London will be ready to take a hand in our stocks. Whenever the movement from London comes it is almost certain to be on the purchasing side. The amount of American stocks held abroad is very small. The character of European sentiment has been reflected in the buying of American bonds for European account. There is not much doubt about the new favor which America has found in the eyes of Europe. The securities which London sold in anticipation of a silver victory in November will be bought back. The buying movement can be a question only of time.

GOVERNMENT BOND PROSPECTS.

Mr. Stephen Cahoone of the Stock Exchange firm of Cahoone & Wescott, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the market for Government bonds:

"Judging from the prices we have seen in the last few years, Government bonds at the figures they are now commanding seem very high. If one looks back, however, for nine or ten years, he will find that the Government issues have sold at prices much more unproductive to the investor than now. In 1888 Government 4 per cents sold at 130, yielding only about 2 per cent. That was the time when there was a great plethora of money, when the National Treasury was overflowing and the Government was buying in its own bonds. There was considerable investment buying around the figures mentioned in addition to the Government's purchases.

"The greatest demand at present in the Government bond department is for the new fours. At present prices they are cheaper bonds than the other issues. The old registered fours maturing in 1907 yield at 112 only about 2.70. The new bonds will have to sell at 125½ or thereabout before their return will be cut down to that figure. At to-day's prices they yield about 2.85.

"There is still a great demand for Governments and an exceedingly small supply. I expect to see considerably higher prices. There is, of course, always the danger of some Congressional action which may threaten to damage our National credit. But as things are at present there is nothing to discourage the investor nor to shake his confidence.

"The activity which has characterized the bond market since the election has been due chiefly to the great restoration of confidence. When the investing public saw that the danger of Bryanism was over they were reassured and came to the security markets to reinvest their capital. The great ease in money has also been a powerful factor in the investment market. Financial institutions and individuals are becoming convinced that low rates for money will prevail for some time to come, and they are turning to the bond market to get a better interest rate.

"The prospects of a continued good demand for Government securities are excellent. It would not surprise me to see the new fours sell close to 130 during the year. Without any erratic action on the part of Congress, and with good business conditions prevailing throughout the country, it is altogether likely that we shall see activity in investment securities of all kinds and in Government bonds. The present buying power may be diminished, but there will continue to be a demand that will absorb whatever bonds may be offered and at good prices."

SOME REMARKS THAT ARE ALMOST SPECIFIC.

The Wall Street news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. yesterday issued the following bulletin:

THE TIMES quotes President Olyphant of Delaware and Hudson as referring to the statement we printed Saturday, regarding the issue of New York and Canada debentures, republished in THE TIMES Sunday. Mr. Olyphant says:

"There was no reason for THE TIMES to draw any such conclusions as it did from the fact of the New York and Canada's bond issue. It was not capitalizing a deficit. The New York and Canada has no deficit. The road issued bonds, and with the proceeds paid to the Delaware and Hudson Company a portion of the moneys advanced to it. The article was based on a statement by a Wall Street news agency, an irresponsible source, and not to be credited."

Our original statement pointed out that Delaware and Hudson had for years steadily increased its apparent investment in New York and Canada year by year, although for five and, probably, six years past the road has shown an annual deficit. Mr. Olyphant's statement to the effect that New York and Canada has no deficit is very "irresponsible," in view of the fact that according to Poor's Manual the road had a total deficit June 30, 1895, of $430,000. Figures for June 30 last are not available, but it is difficult to see how the whole of this deficit could since have been wiped out, as the twelve months ending June 30, 1896, were the period of greatest depression in the coal trade.

Further on in the interview, Mr. Olyphant says: "The Delaware and Hudson's annual report is clear and simple, but the newspapers always insist on mixing figures." We may perhaps be allowed to say that while the Delaware and Hudson report, as usually furnished to the stockholders, may be simple in that it conveys but little information of any kind, it is not clear in the ordinary sense of the word. For example, in the 1895 issue it omitted to state to the stockholders that something like $600,000 of the "miscellaneous income" in that year was derived by crediting to the "income account" of that year the premium on 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga stock sold. Passing over the fact that this was an improper credit to income account for that year, and should have been passed to the general profit and loss account, it must be said that nowhere in the report were stockholders informed—first, that the stock had been sold; second, that the par value of the stock sold had been covered into the general assets of the company, and, third, that the premium had been turned into the income account for 1895. Most railroad accountants would consider a fact of this kind deserving of a rather clear exposition in the company's published reports, but then, to some railroad Presidents, we suppose, most railroad accountants seem very "irresponsible" persons.

May we suggest to Mr. Olyphant that the practice of capitaling "advances" to "leased and controlled" roads has given the railroad community some rather striking examples, among which Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, Erie, and other prominent instances may be recalled. We hasten to say, however, that other "irresponsible" persons, such as Mr. Stephen Little, the railway expert, have also pointed these things out, so that we cannot be charged with exclusive odium in so doing.

THE FORCES AT WORK.

Messrs. John H. Davis & Co. will issue in the course of a few days their monthly financial circular for January. Davis & Co.'s circulars are well known in Wall Street for their soundness of views and their conservative estimates of existing conditions. In the coming paper the firm will say:

"Business principles apply in the conduct of a nation as they do in that of an individual or a corporation. The construction of one of the great modern office buildings begins with the plans and specificatins. Then the foundation must be laid, and this is the first great vital work. Afterward, the edifice rises to the fulfillment of its purposes and stands either as a model for future structures or a warning against following similar methods. There will be temporary hindrances and annoyances. The plans may have been well devised, the foundations of the best, and the supervision all that could be required, and yet the entire work may be delayed by strikes in one or more departments. But the work goes on, nevertheless, and finally the edifice stands complete as a monument of skill and strength.

"The people of the United States strengthened the foundations of our National structure at the polls in November last. The way was prepared for rebuilding business enterprise and re-establishing confidence. Bryan and his repudiating hosts were defeated, and yet at the end of the next two months there was but little more apparent life and activity than there was in October. Carping and unthinking critics declared that we were no better off than before. They were utterly wrong. The conditions were infinitely better. If the election had gone the other way the outlook would be so bad as to paralyze hope and almost destroy endeavor. There is a reason for all things. Find the reason, and then the way may be found for removing or correcting it. One of the principal reasons for the continuing timidity of capital is the unreasonable hatred of corporations and trade combinations.

"Another hindrance to our work of reconstruction has been the interference of the United States Senate. In former days this branch of Congress was looked up to as the second highest deliberative official body in the country, standing next to the United States Supreme Court. Extravagances of politicians were expected in the lower Congressional assembly, but dignity and statesmanship were confidently looked for in the Senate to counteract the vagaries of the popular branch. It tends to weaken this faith when we contemplate the part the Senate has borne in the disturbances of the last few years. The Cuban question has been one of the latest subjects for Senatorial display. Just at the time when every reason existed for inspiring rather than disturbing confidence, a determined effort was manifested to force the country into an unnecessary war, and the whole community was agitated and unsettled by reason of this action. Then, again, when one of the grandest achievements of the century has been accomplished and announced—the treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain—it is from the Senate Chamber that violent opposition is heard, and the old cry of enmity against the latter country is revived for political effect.

"We shall have no war with Spain, and the overpowering good sense of the American people must prevail in support of this superb friendly agreement between the two great English speaking nations. But we do foresee and deplore a period of acrimonious debate which will tend to retard business enterprise and investment. It is proper to carefully consider and discuss a matter of such paramount importance, but to promote opposition by appeals to popular prejudices is taking a low view of public duty.

"Happily, there are forces at work which are greater than politicians, and greater than all puny obstructionists; and those forces are pushing this country to the front with a power which will be recognized of all men before the year 1897 is half gone. Even while we were in the midst of a warfare for the existence of national law, order, and honesty, nature was demonstrating the commercial wealth of the United States.

"The report of the United States Treasury Department upon our foreign trade for 1896 presents some remarkable figures. The exports of merchandise for the year amounted to over $1,000,000,000, and the excess of exports over imports reached the enormous sum of $325,000,000, or $20,000,000 greater than ever before. The year that came nearest it was 1878, when the excess of exports was $305,000,000. It is to be remembered that 1878 was a period of great business depression, probably the greatest our country has seen until 1896. The immense exports of that year was one of the chief causes of the remarkable activity and speculative advance in 1879. The extraordinary shipments of our products in 1896 presages a new period of active and prosperous times in 1897. The American crops of breadstuffs were large enough to supply the deficiencies in foreign lands; the producers of those breadstuffs have realized an average increase of at least 25 per cent. over the prices they got in 1895; this means increased purchasing power in the agricultural States, increased traffic for the railroads, increased business for the Eastern merchant and manufacturer, and increased surplus profit for investment. The power and importance of this vast movement of American goods to foreign markets can hardly be overestimated. Not the least important feature is that more than one-half of the exports were in the last six months of the year, (for which period they exceeded those of 1895 by $123,000,000,) and the export trade for December was larger than for any preceding month. It is therefore estimated that the total export excess for the fiscal year ended June 30 will be even greater than for the calendar year just ended. The full details for the year are not yet tabulated, but in the first ten months of 1896 breadstuff exports increased nearly $40,000,000, raw cotton $25,000,000, provisions $4,000,000, petroleum $7,000,000, and live animals about $10,000,000. The remarkable change in the conditions from 1895 to 1896 is shown by the fact that in the former year the excess of merchandise exports was only $23,000,000.

"Another notable change is shown in the movement of gold. In 1895 we sent abroad $72,000,000 more gold than we received, while in 1896 we imported $46,000,000 more than we exported, a net gain of $118,000,000."

FINANCE AT CHICAGO.

Here are some odd Chicago observations—from The Chicago Record:

"The New York market failed to respond to this factor, attempting to make capital out of the passing of the Metropolitan 'L' into the hands of a receiver. A telegram from New York said the belief prevailed that Chicago was in hard financial straits, and had been thoroughly discredited in the East on account of the recent exhibitions of financial weakness. The failure of the Metropolitan 'L,' however, is not a confession of financial weakness, but the result of absurd, if not dishonest, capitalization of the property.

"The enterprise was floated on the temporary and artificial prosperity of the Alley 'L,' which cost less than $8,000,000, and was capitalized for $18,000,000, giving the builders profit at the expense of the host of investors who were beguiled into buying the bonds and the stock at high and unwarrantable prices. The yellow light thrown upon Chicago's finances has been manipulated by the Eastern promoters of traction enterprises, the first of which had for its end the destruction of the West Chicago system, the second was aimed as a blow at the City Railway, but was misdirected, and the third, the Metropolitan, was built like the others, for the purpose of giving profit to the promoters. Before the scheme was fairly under sail, however, the complete failure of the Alley 'L' was demonstrated, and investors naturally became suspicious of the new elevated enterprise. The construction company found difficulty in disposing of its securities, and in a short time was reduced to a sore extremity. The horizon, which has been radiant with profit, turned suddenly very gray, and afterward black. At a fair estimate, the cost of the Metropolitan 'L' was $14,000,000. It is capitalized for $30,000,000. So far as the principal surface lines are concerned, the City Railway and the North Chicago systems are among the most profitable of street railway investments in the United States.

"The only weakness of the financial situation in Chicago has been caused either by dishonesty or gross mismanagement. The cause of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, resulting in the collapse of other institutions, the rousing of apprehension, and consequent severe test of solvency, in some cases proving disastrous, is well known to have been reckless management of its officers, while the failure of the Metropolitan 'L' is the natural result of an absurd proposition in finance."

WALL STREET TALK.

Government bonds are still making records. The new 4s sold yesterday at 123¼.

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The vicious drive at New York Central met with considerable success. About 1,500 shares of the stock were thrown on the market, and before the bulls were aware of it, 1¼ points had been knocked off the price. It was an attack in a most unexpected quarter. A prominent manipulator is credited with the operation.

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It was remarked yesterday that the market was acting just as it did two weeks ago, when it was shaping itself for the quick rise.

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Several commission houses were heard to complain that they did less business yesterday than on any full day since the election.

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Bull points on Missouri Pacific are to be met with at every hand. In one or two quarters the persistency with which the stock is bulled is a trifle too ardent.

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Ex-Gov. Flower and his friends were again active in Chicago Gas yesterday.

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Rumor has it that the Metropolitan Traction Company has added another of the surface lines to its system.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

100 shares First National Bank of Billings, Montana, (hypothecated,) 25 per cent.

5 shares First National Bank of Kingman, Kansas, (hypothecated,) 32 per cent.

5 shares First National Bank of Colton, Washington, (hypothecated,) 31 per cent.

10 shares Second National Bank of Colfax, Washington, (hypothecated,) 50 per cent.

$17,000 Somerset & Johnsonburg Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due August, 1913. August, 1896, coupons attached, 5 per cent.

500 shares New York Bottling Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $5 lot.

William M. Ryan sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities of the estate of the late John J. Gorman:

25 shares of the Hecla Powder Company, $100 each, $11 lot.

1 share of the capital stock of the Rider & Drivers' Publishing Company, par value $100, $1 lot.

300 shares of the Sante Fé Copper Company, $10 each, $4 lot.

240 shares of Mount Hope Cemetery, $25 each, $70 lot.

1,035 shares Imperial Pine Product Company of West Virginia, 1891, $100 each, $7 lot.

24 $1,000 bonds, numbered 61-84 inclusive, of the Imperial Pine Product Company, West Virginia, 6 per cent. gold, first mortgage, registered, $100 each, $70 lot.

10 bonds, 96-105 inclusive, do, do, par value $100 each, $11 lot.

1 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bond, $500; Bellaire Street Railway Company, $131.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅞@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 511,075.79 ounces of silver bullion, against which 511 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 501 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years: Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date..$223,556
Exports in the same period..... 164,680

Net imports	$58,876
Net exports, 1896	5,281,473
Net exports, 1895	18,768,726
Net exports, 1894	667,468
Net exports, 1893	10,661,585

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .20, 100 Belcher at .42, 200 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 500 Crown Point at .35, 400 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07; 200 Mexican at .55; 500 Prix Arizona at .05; 100 Small Hopes at .60, and 100 Syndicate at 1.60.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,781,614, against $9,092,204 in the preceding week and $7,649,948 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $25,686,467, against $25,264,757 in the corresponding period last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Ex.	171	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	180
Butch. & Drovers'	125	M. & Traders'	130
Central National	120	Mercantile	165
Chase National	525	Merchants'	134
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	153
Citizens'	120	National Union	195
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	203	New York	200
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	290	N. Bank, N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of Sta. I.	120	Peoples	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	155
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Imp. & Traders'	525	Third National	100
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Mfrs.'	300	West Side	377
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons due Feb. 1 from the first mortgage bonds of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad and from the first mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Eastern Division, will be paid at the office of the Southern Pacific Company.

—The coupons due Feb. 1 on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank. The coupons due Feb. 1 on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 21, 1897.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1896:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1896, to 31st December, 1896	$2,596,788.89
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1896	1,109,275.00
Total marine premiums	$3,706,063.89
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1896, to 31st December, 1896	$2,658,108.58
Losses paid during the same period $1,249,999.01	
Returns of premiums & expenses ...$646,420.25	

The Company has the following assets, viz:

United States and City of New York stock; City, banks and other stocks	$7,226,305.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,930,000.00
Real estate and claims due the Company, estimated at	1,137,621.97
Premium notes and bills receivable	843,596.96
Cash in bank	175,229.25
Amount	$11,312,753.18

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the second of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1891 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1896, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fourth of May next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. H. H. Moore,	N. Denton Smith,
A. A. Raven,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Charles D. Leverich,
James Low,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
James G. De Forest,	George H. Macy,
William Degroot,	Waldron P. Brown,
William H. Webb,	Anson W. Hard,
Horace Gray,	Joseph Agostini,
Christian de Thomsen,	Vernon H. Brown,
Charles P. Burdett,	Leander N. Lovell,
Henry E. Hawley,	Everett Frazar,
William E. Dodge,	William B. Boulton,
Lawrence Turnure,	George W. Quintard,
John L. Riker,	Paul L. Thebaud,
C. A. Hand,	George Coppell,
John D. Hewlett,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Gustav Amsinck,	Francis M. Bacon,

W. H. H. MOORE, President.
A. A. RAVEN, Vice Pres't.
F. A. PARSONS, 2d Vice Pres't.

SATISFACTION

Beginning with the first of the year up to Sunday last, we advertised extensively in all the New York papers, soliciting Bankers, Brokers, and Scientific gentlemen to investigate the Kellogg Market Register, an infallible system of earning large profits in Wall Street. We guarantee to pay twenty-four per cent. per annum in dividends, and we offer as an inducement $5,000 to any man, or body of men, who could, by any methods whatsoever, show us where money could be lost, operated under the scientific methods of the Kellogg Market Register. The result was that our offices, at 66 Broadway, and our operating rooms, in the Exchange Building, were crowded with prospective customers, skeptical bankers, shrewd mathematicians, prominent scientific men, all eager and anxious to make that $5,000. The result was that the offer still stands, and we hold the indorsement of some of the leading men of New York to our methods.

No one was able to dispute the facts. Determined men who did not believe in systems went from our offices to the operating rooms, only to return and invest money, or shower congratulations upon us, and indorse this, the most prudent, profitable, perfect, and safe investment in existence.

We absolutely and unconditionally guarantee twenty-four per cent. per annum. Sums of $100 and upward received. Deposits subject to checks drawing two per cent. on monthly balances.

Now that we have the satisfaction and sufficient indorsements and credentials to satisfy the most skeptical, we are open to further investigation from financial institutions, building and loan associations, trusts, &c.

Investors of any description send for particulars, or call at our offices in the Manhattan Life Building, No. 66 Broadway, J. B. KELLOGG & CO., Telephone 3,257 Cortland.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
IS

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$4,000 Atl. & Car. Air Line R. R. 1st 7s, 1907.
$1,000 Balt. & Pot. R. R. 1st 6s, Gunr., 1911.
$1,000 Bur. & Cedar Rap. R. R. 1st 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Chic., St. L. & New O. R. R. 5s, 1951.
$5,000 City Bridgeport, Conn., 3½ p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 City Minneapolis 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 7s, 1903.
$1,000 Cin., Rich. & Ft. W. R.R. Guar. 1st 7s, 1921.
$1,000 Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. R. R. 5 p. c., 1931.
$1,000 City Richmond, Va., 4s, 1923.
$1,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. Gen'l 4½s, 1992.
$1,000 Georgia Pac. R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. 1st 4s, 1951.
$1,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. (Kan. & So. W.) 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Louisiana & West. R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$1,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7s, 1909.
$1,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. 7s, 1902.
$1,000 Midland R. R. of N. J. 1st 6s, 1910.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Consld. 7s, 1900.
$1,000 New Castle & Shen. Val. R.R. 1st 6s, 1917.
$5,000 North Hudson Co. R. R. 1st 7s, 1912.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. R. 1st 7s, 1912.
$2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$1,000 Spring Val. Water Co., San Fran., 1st 6s, 1906.
$1,000 St. Paul City R. R. 1st 6s, 1937.
$1,000 Staten Isl. Rap. Tran. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$1,000 Staten Isl. Rap. Tran. R.R. 2d 5s, Guar., 1926.
$2,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. (Mont. Extn.) 1st 4s, 1937.
$1,000 23d Street R. R. Deb. 5s, 1909.
$1,000 Tex. & New Orleans R. R. 1st 7s, 1905.
$1,000 Crystal Water Co. 1st 6s, 1910.
$1,000 Western Union Tel. Skg. F. 7s, 1900.
$3,000 Metropolitan El. R. R. 1st 6s, 1908.
$2,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. 5s (1st Mtge. Det. & Bay City,) 1931.
$1,000 Long Island & Flushing 1st 6s, 1911.
$1,000 Col. & Hocking Valley R. R. 1st 7s, 1897.
25 shs. Cent. & So. American Tel. Co.
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins.
50 shs. German American Bank.
53 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
188 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
1 share 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
5 shs. Southern R. R. Co. pref'd.
5 shs. Consolidated Ice Co. common.
10 shs. Consolidated Ice Co. pref'd.
20,000 Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. Cons. 5s, 1931.
$12,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Cons. 4½s, 1933.
34 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
32 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar.

(For account of The People's Trust Co., B'klyn, as Committee.)

$5,000 N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry & Steam Trans. Co. 1st 5s, 1906.
100 shs. Chi., Rock I. & Pac. Ry. Co.
166 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
33 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. Co. pref'd.
48 shs. Chi. & Northwest. Ry. Co. common.
56 shs. Union Ferry Co.
20 shs. Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co.
54 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
16 shs. Russell & Erwin Manf'g Co.
33 shs. Amphion Academy Co.
130 shs. Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. pref'd.
70 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. Co. common.
5 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.

(By order of Executors & Trustees.)

$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. Ry. 1st 6s, 1921.
$1,000 St. Louis, Iron M. & So. Ry. 5s, 1931.
$2,000 Kan. Pac. Ry. Cons. 1st 6s, ctf. dep.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
20 shs. Citizens' Water Supply Co., Newtown, L.I.
4,855 shs. U. S. Dynamite Prod. Co.
225 shs. Pac. Automatic Tel. Exchg., Tacoma.
400 shs. Kings, Queens & Suffolk Co. com.
1,000 shs. Anna B. Mining & Leasing Co., Col.
10,046 shs. McDonough Telep. Co., N. J.
20,200 shs. McDonough Telep. Co., N. Y.
600 shs. Mercantile Teleph. Co., West Va.

(By order of Assignee.)

25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.

(By order of administrator.)

10 shs. Franklin Natl. Bank.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
$3,000 Escanaba (Mich.) Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911, Oct., 1895, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Kankakee (Ill.) Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1909, (Hypd.)
$192,400 International Devel. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$191,700 International Devel. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
164 shs. Bankers' Loan & Investment Co.
$2,000 Railroad Equip. Co. 6 p.c. Mtge. Bds., 1898.
9 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Johnston Harvester Co., Batavia, N. Y., (Hypd.)
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
$11,000 Missouri Pac. Ry. 1st Coll. Mtge. 5s, 1920.
$9,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 5s Trust, 1917.
$23,000 Phila. & Read. R. R. 2d Prtf. Inc. Trust Ctfs., (Assmt. Paid.)
200 shs. Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.
30 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d prefd.
36 shs. Middlesex Bkg. Co., Middletown, Conn.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$5,000 28th & 29th St. R. R. 1st 5s, Guar., 1996.
60 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
50 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
30 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. prefd.
60 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.
3 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
4 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
5 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
90 shs. Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. com.
100 shs. Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling R. R. prefd.
31 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 South Car. & Geo. R. R. 1st 8s, 1919.
15 shs. Astor Place Bank.
100 shs. American Bank Note Co.
10 shs. Atlanta & Char. Air Line R. R.
30 shs. N. Y. Stone Crushing Co.

All right, title, and interest of the South Carolina Midland Co. and the Greenwood, Anderson & Western Ry. Co., or either, in and to the equity in $75,000 Georgia State 4½ p. c. Regst. Bds.

20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
22½ shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, COLlector's Office, January 12, 1897.—Proposals for Cartage.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, February 12, 1897, (under Sec. 25, Ch. 391, Stat. at Large, Vol. 18, Part 3, p. 191, and R. S. 3079,) for the cartage of unclaimed imported merchandise from the wharves, or other places, either to the nearest bonded warehouse, or to the United States Public Store, or from any bonded warehouse to the United States Public Store; for the cartage of imported merchandise from the Public Store that it may be necessary to transfer to a bonded warehouse, or to the United States Barge Office, and for the cartage of imported merchandise from any bonded warehouse to the Barge Office. The bids should state separately a rate per mile (fractions of a mile to count as a mile) per package for sample office packages, and a rate per mile per package for all other merchandise in bales, cases, crates, or otherwise packed, and per piece for merchandise without envelope, and a rate per load of 1,200 pounds for merchandise not packed. As exceptions to the rates bid under the above classification, the bids may state special rates for the cartage of packages below the average size contemplated by the bids under said classification. Particulars may be had upon application at this office. The contract will be let for a term of three years. Envelopes should be marked plainly, "Proposals for Cartage." No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $1,000. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., January 26, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, FEBRUARY 26, 1897, and then publicly opened, for dredging in Connecticut River, removal of boulders from Saugatuck River, Westport Harbor, enlarging breakwater at mouth of Housatonic River, repair of breakwater at Cedar Point, Westport Harbor; building sea wall at Stonington Point, all in State of Connecticut, and dredging and removal of rock in Pawcatuck River, R. I., and Conn. Information furnished on application. SMITH S. LEACH, Capt. Engrs.

MATERIALS FOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS.—U. S. Engineer Office, 1,428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 22, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Finns Point, N. J., an electric plant, ammunition hoists, and cement, will be received here until 12 M. February 13, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engineers.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

YBOR, VICENTE MARTINEZ.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mercedes Revilla de Martinez Ybor, Candido Angel Martinez Ybor, Eloisa Schwab, Maria Antonia Riva, Maria Juana Perez Castaneda, Mirta Mercedes Martinez Ybor, Salvador Martinez Ybor, Rafael Martinez Ybor, Amalia Martinez Ybor, Maria Elena Martinez Ybor, Dolores Martinez Ybor, Eduardo Martinez Ybor, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederic R. Coudert and Edward Manrara of the City of New York, and Ysidro Pendas y Garcia of the City of Brooklyn, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of VICENTE MARTINEZ YBOR, late of the City of Tampa, Florida, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja30-law6wW&mh8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55	56	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
13⅞	14	642	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13¾	13⅞	.....
31⅜	31⅝	383	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	30¾	31	30¾	31	+ ¾
117¼	117⅝	9,770	American Sugar Refs.	117	117½	116⅜	117¼	+ ⅝
103	103⅜	790	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅜	.....
73¾	74⅛	525	American Tobacco....	73½	74⅜	73½	74⅜	+1⅛
24	26	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	25	25	25	25	—1
14½	14⅝	340	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
24½	24⅝	1,784	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅝
⅛	¼	100	Atlantic & Pacific....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼	.....
15	15½	225	Baltimore & Ohio....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
11¼	11⅝	400	Bay State Gas.....	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
17¼	17½	262	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	9,213	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¼	+ ¾
78⅜	78½	3,560	Chicago Gas.....	77⅞	78½	77¾	78½	+1
76⅝	76¾	9,005	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	75⅝	76¼	75⅝	76¼	+ ⅛
131½	132	65	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132	131½	131½	.....
104¼	104¾	40	Chicago & Northw....	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¾
68	68¼	580	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ⅜
27½	28	29	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	10	1,200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
149½	150	525	Consolidated Gas Co.	148	149	148	149	+ ½
107½	107⅝	5,215	Delaware & Hudson.	106½	108	106¼	107⅝	+1⅜
153½	154½	1,774	Del., Lack. & West..	152	153⅜	152	153½	+1½
34⅞	35	3,652	General Electric.....	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
⅛	¼	10	G. B. & W., deb. B....	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
37¼	39	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
7	7½	310	Iowa Central.....	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
25	27	12.5	Iowa Central pf....	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
152	154¼	115	Lake Shore.....	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	+1¼
43	50	100	Long Island.....	44	44	44	44	.....
51	51⅛	3,563	Louisville & Nashville	50⅞	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	+ ¼
91⅝	91⅞	520	Manhattan Con.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
109	109½	100	Metropolitan Traction.	109½	109½	109½	109½	.....
...	...	96	Mich. Penin. Car. pf..	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
30¾	30¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30¼	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
22½	22¾	310	Missouri Pacific.....	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
...	...	...	Morris & Essex.....	165	165	165	165	.....
23⅞	24⅛	1,083	National Lead Co.....	24½	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅜
89½	91	174	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
96½	99¾	2,230	New Jersey Central...	98⅞	99⅝	98¾	99⅝	+1⅜
93⅜	93¾	2,094	New York Central....	94	94	92⅝	93¼	—1¼
175½	177	70	N. Y., N. H. & H....	176⅜	176⅜	176	176	+ ½
9	9	215	N. Y., Sus. & West..	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
...	25	...	North American.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
13¼	13½	100	Northern Pacific.....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
33⅝	33⅞	1,300	Northern Pacific pf..	33⅛	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
39	42	63	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	40	40½	40	40½	.....
25	25¼	810	Pacific Mail.....	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
26¼	26½	6,075	P. & R., all in. pd....	25½	26⅜	25½	26¼	+ ⅝
47½	...	400	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	47	47½	47	47½	+ ½
157	158½	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	157½	157½	157½	157½	— ½
180	185	200	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185	180	180	.....
117	118¼	...	R., W. & Ogdens....	117	117	117	117	+ ⅝
11¼	11½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
20	23	50	St. Paul & Duluth....	23	23	23	23	.....
50⅞	51	750	St. Paul & Omaha....	50½	51	50¼	50¾	+ ⅜
...	...	15	Standard Gas pf.....	81	81	81	81	.....
14¼	15	400	Southern Pacific.....	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ¾
9¼	9⅝	480	Southern Railway.....	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	.....
28¾	29	779	Southern Railway pf..	28⅜	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ½
11¾	11⅞	370	Standard R. & T.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
29⅝	29¾	1,435	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	9¾	400	Texas Pacific.....	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	3 8 0	Union Pacific.....	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7¼	.....
61⅞	62½	400	U. S. Leather pf.....	62	62	61¼	61½	.....
24½	25	204	United States Rubber.	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅝
16	17⅝	300	Wabash pf.....	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	.....
99	100	5	Wells-Fargo Express.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	.....
84¼	84¼	260	Western Union Tel...	84½	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	2¼	1,675	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10	13	410	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	11	11	10½	10½	—1½
Sales.....		83,536						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil 8s		
5,000	109	
Am Spirits M Co 5s		
5,000	76⅞	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
1,000	77½	
At, T & S F gen 4s		
2,000	80⅞	
11,000	80⅝	
30,000	80⅞	
30,000	81	
51,000	80⅞	
40,000	81	
500	80⅝	
18,000	81	
9,000	81⅛	
20,000	81⅛	
25,000	81⅛	
45,000	81¼	
Adjustment 4s		
12,000	45⅞	
5,000	46	
13,000	46⅛	
20,000	46⅜	
30,000	46½	
14,000	46⅜	
500	46¼	
5,000	46⅛	
15,000	46⅛	
5,000	46¼	
1,000	46¼	
10,000	46⅜	
37,000	46⅞	
5,000	47	
5,000	47	
15,000	46⅞	
10,000	47	
Beech Creek 1st		
1,000	106	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
6,000	78⅜	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		
1,000	107½	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
6,000	100⅞	
Canada So 1st gtd		
3,000	109	
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899		
5,000	107⅛	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
3,000	109	
Registered		
500	107	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
5,000	75¼	
5,000	75⅜	
10,000	75½	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		
1,000	100	
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s		
1,000	88¾	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		
15,000	116	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
5,000	101	
Chicago & Erie 1st		
4,000	111½	
Chi & N W ext 4s		
2,000	103	
Chi & N W cons 7s		
2,000	141½	
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		
2,000	117⅝	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
5,000	102¾	
Col, H V & T 5s		
9,000	77	
6,000	77½	
2,000	77	
1,000	76½	
Col, H V & T G M 6s		
2,000	70	
1,000	69	
Den & Rio Grande 1st		
5,000	111⅝	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
1,000	88¼	
5,000	88¼	
2,000	88¼	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
3,000	63½	
Ft W & D C 1st		
1,000	54½	
Kan Pac 6s, 1896		
5,000	113½	
5,000	113⅝	
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		
3,000	113	
Ill Cent 4s, 1952		
5,000	102	
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		
1,000	76	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
10,000	77	
2,000	76¾	
6,000	77	
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s		
3,000	90	
Kings Co Elev 1st		
5,000	45	
Knox & Ohio 1st		
4,000	113	
L S & M So Div bonds		
2,000	108½	
L S & M So 2d reg		
5,000	119⅛	
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st		
1,000	101¼	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		
3,000	117	
Long Island G M 4s		
3,000	83	
Louis & Nash 6s		
5,000	100	
Louis & Nash cons		
3,000	105	
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s		
18,000	93½	
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st		
3,000	100	
Metropolitan Elev 2d		
10,000	106	
Mexican Int 1st 4s		
10,000	72½	
5,000	72¼	
Mil & St Paul, Iowa & Minn Div		
5,000	126½	
South Minn Div		
1,000	117	
Mo, K & East 1st		
5,000	95¼	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
51,000	84	
Mo, K & T 2d		
10,000	62¼	
11,000	62	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		
2,000	67½	
N Y Cent 1st reg		
25,000	117½	
N Y Cent deb 5s		
3,000	107¼	
N Y Cent & H ext 4s		
1,000	102½	
N Y, C & St L 4s		
2,000	105¼	
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs		
10,000	137⅛	
Nor Pac 1st 6s		
9,000	114½	
Nor Pac 1st reg		
10,000	114⅞	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
5,000	86⅛	
6,000	85½	
5,000	85¾	
5,000	86⅛	
Nor Pac Ry gen lien 3s		
20,000	52⅝	
5,000	52⅜	
10,000	52⅞	
10,000	52¾	
500	53	
1,000	52⅝	
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		
13,000	55⅜	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs		
6,000	43	
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs		
25,000	68¼	
Ohio Southern 1st		
9,000	88	
Penn Cos gtd 4½s		
5,000	110½	
1,000	111	
Oregon R & N 1st		
1,000	111½	
Oregon R & N 4s		
2,000	81½	
1,000	81⅝	
3,000	81½	
2,000	81⅝	
Oregon Short Line 6s		
1,000	115¼	
3,000	115⅝	
Trust Co certfs		
9,000	114	
Peo & Eastern 1st		
6,000	73	
1,000	74	
Phil & Read 2d pf inc. Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		
5,000	34½	
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented		
21,000	81	
4,000	80⅞	
3,000	81	
P, C, & St L 4½s, Series B		
2,000	108¼	
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st		
2,000	99½	
Rio Grande West 1st		
5,000	72⅞	
7,000	72½	
St L & Iron Mount 2d		
10,000	83	
St L S F G M 6s		
3,000	109¾	
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s		
3,000	90	
San An & Ar Pass 4s		
1,000	55⅝	
1,000	55	
So Pac of N M 1st		
10,000	104	
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
12,000	90	
6,000	89⅝	
1,000	90	
9,000	89⅞	
44,000	90	
3,000	89⅞	
Standard R & T 6s		
2,000	78	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
5,000	88	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		
1,000	105	
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs		
1,000	72	
Union Pac 6s, 1896		
1,000	104	
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		
3,000	101½	
Union Pac 6s, 1897		
10,000	104	
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		
3,000	101½	
Union Pac ext S F 8s		
2,000	89	
6,000	90	
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes		
10,000	101½	
5,000	102	
U P, D & G 1st		
7,000	35	
Wabash 1st 5s		
3,000	107	
4,000	106⅞	
3,000	106¾	
Wabash 2d 5s		
18,000	72	
West Shore gtd 4s		
4,000	106½	
Registered		
500	105½	
500	105½	
5,000	105	
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s		
10,000	111½	
West Union col tr 5s		
2,000	106¾	
Total sales.....		$1,300,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	80	..	New England	..	38
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	Com. Cable	160	172	N. Y., C. & St. L. 12	12½	
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝	Den. & R. G.	11¼	12¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	75
4s, r., 1925	122	122½	Den. & R. G. pf.	43	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	30
4s, c., 1925	123	123¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	N. Y. L. & W.	120	..
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	N. Y., O. & W.	14½	15
5s, c., 1904	114⅜	115⅛	D., S. S. & A.	3½	5	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	23½	24¼
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7¾	9	Nor. & West., all in. paid	11⅛	12
Currency 6c, 1899	106½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	103¾	105	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16¾	17⅜
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	..	Erie	14⅝	15⅛	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	..	Erie 1st pf.	34	35¼	Ont. Mining	..	11
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..	Erie 2d pf.	19	21	Oregon R. & N.	13	23
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65⅞	..	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	16	17½
			Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Penn. Coal	310	..
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
			F. & P. M. pf.	30	35	Peo. & East	5	8
			Gt. Nor. pf.	119	121	P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
			G. B. & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L., pf.	45	50
			G. B. & W., deb., A	48	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	170
			Harlem	292	..	Quicksilver	1	3
			Homestake	35	40	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
			Ill. Central	93½	95	St. L. & S. F.	4½	5½
			Joliet & Chicago	155	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35½	37
			Kan. & Mich.	5	7	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12	13½
			Keokuk & D. M.	2	3	St. L. S. W.	4¼	4¾
			K. & D. M. pf.	13½	14⅜	St. P. & O. pf.	85	93
			Keokuk & West.	30	40	St. L. & S. F.	115	116
			Laclede Gas	24½	25	St. P., M. & M.	112	115
			Laclede Gas pf.	70	80	St. P. & O. pf.	133	135
			Lead	16¾	18	Sil. bull. certfs.	65	65¼
			Lead pf.	68	70	Tenn. C. & I. pf.	80	85
			Lincoln	¼	..	Third Avenue	159	162
			Mich. Cent.	88	92	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
			Minn. & St L.	18½	20	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
			M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	79½	U. P., D. & G.	2	2⅛
			M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48	U. S. Express.	38	43
			Minn. Iron	47	50	U. S. Leather	9	9¼
			Mo., K. & T.	13½	14	U. S. Rubber pf.	74¼	74¾
			Mobile & Ohio	21	23	Wabash	6	7
			Nat. Lin. Oil	13	16	West. Union Beef.	6½	8

white, fancy, 11½@11¾c; do, late-made, good to choice, 10½@11½c; do, common to fair, 8@10c; light skims, choice, 10c; part skims, good to prime, 8½@9½c; do, common to fair, 6@8c; full skims, 3½@4c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 20,392 bbls; exports, 10,311 bbls. Apples—Baldwin and greening, Vermont and N rthern, fancy, $1.25@$1.37; do, upriver, 75c@$1; do, ordinary, 50@70c; Baldwin, Western New York, prime, per bbl, 85c@$1; do, greening, 90c@$1; cranberries, Cape Cod, late, usual sizes, fancy, $4.50@$5; do, good to prime, $3@$4; do, poor to fair, $1@$2.50; do, Jersey, fresh cleaned, $3.50@$4; do, per crate, $1.12½@$1.25; do, original packing, 75c@$1; oranges, Florida, fancy, per box, $4.50@$5; do, usual lots, $3.50@$4; russet, prime, $3.50@$4; tangerines, Florida, per box, $3@$10; mandarins, $4@$7; grapefruit, $4@$8; strawberries, Florida, refrigerator, choice, per quart, 35@40c; do, express, open crates, 25@35c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for the week, 17,079 cases evaporated apples and 4,665 pks other dried fruits; exports, 10,311 cases evaporated apples and 16,509 pks other dried fruits. Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 4¼@5c; do, prime to choice, 3½@4c; do, common to good, 2¼@3¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3c; do, quarters, Canada, 2½@3c; do, State and Western, 2@2¾c; do, chops, $1.25@$1.40; cores and skins, $1.25@$1.50; raspberries, evaporated, 15½@16c; cherries, 10½@11c; huckleberries, 6@7c; blackberries, 6@6½c; apricots, California, Royal, 8@10c; do, boxes, 9@11½c; do, Moorparks, 12@16c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, California, as to size, 4@7½c.

HOPS—Receipts for the week, 2,262 bales; exports, 760 bales; State and Pacific coast, 1896, choice, 13@13½c; do, good to prime, 11@12c; do, common to fair, 8@10½c; do, 1895, choice, 8c; do, common to prime, 5@7½c; old olds, 3@5c.

POULTRY—LIVE—Receipts for the week foot up to 16 carloads of Western, 3 of Southwestern, 1 of Southern, and 3 of express stock, against 29 carloads from all points last week and 30 cars the previous week. Fowls, per lb, 8@8½c; do, Southern, 7½@8c; chickens, 7c; roosters, 4½@5c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, local, per pair, 70@90c; do, Western, 65@85c; do, Southern, 50@60c; geese, locally fattened, $1.50@$2; do, Kentucky fattened, $1.50@$1.62; do, average Western, $1.25@$1.50; do, Southern, $1@$1.12; pigeons, 15@20c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 15,301 pks. Turkeys, selected young hens, 14@14½c; do, mixed hens and young toms, fancy, 13½@14c; do, young toms, 13@13½c; do, poor to fair, 10@12c; do, old toms, 10@10½c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 13c; do, common to good, 10@12c; do, Jersey, prime, 9½@10c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@9½c; do, Western, dry picked and scalded, prime, 8@9c; do, coarse and staggy, 6@7½c; chickens and fowls, mixed, Western, prime, 8@8½c; do, poor to fair, 6@7½c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8@9c; do, Western, prime, 8@8½c; do, poor to fair, 6@7½c; old cocks, Western, 5½c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 15@16c; do, medium sizes, 13@14c; do, small and slips, 11@12c; do, prime mixed weights, Western, 11@12½c; do, small and slips, 9@10c; ducks, Western, prime, 12@14c; do, fair to good, 8@11c; geese, Western, prime, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 6@7c; squabs per dozen, $1.50@$3.

GAME—Quail, choice, per dozen, $1.50@$1.60; do, small and inferior, 75c@$1.25; partridges, Western, undrawn, prime, per pair, 75@85c; do, drawn, 50@70c; prairie chickens, undrawn, prime, $1.10@$1.20; grouse, pin tails, 90c@$1; rabbits, 10@15c; do, jack rabbits, 30@35c; venison, saddles, per lb., 14@17c; do, whole deer, 10@12½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been more moderate toward the close, but with a large accumulation and trade generally slow the market has ruled weak, with prices showing a further decline. At the close finest hay is rated steady, but all other grades strongly favor buyers in price, and top quotation on straw is exceptionally high. Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 1, 70@75c; do, No. 2, 65c; do, No. 3, 55@60c; do, shipping, 55c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, salt and trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Receipts of potatoes for the week, 31,019 bbls; imports, 625 bags. Potatoes, Bermuda, No. 1, per bbl, $4@$4.50; do, No. 2, $2.50@$3; Long Island, in bulk, $1.37@$1.50; State, fair to prime, per 180 lb, $1@$1.12; do, per sack, $1@$1.12; do, common to fair, per 180 lb, 90c@$1; Michigan, prime, per sack, $1@$1.10; Jersey, fair to prime, per bbl, $1@$1.10; Houlton Rose, per bbl, $1.75; do, per sack, $1.50; Maine Hebron, &c., per sack, $1.20@$1.30; sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, South Jersey, double heads, 75c@$1.12; beets, Florida, new, per bushel crate, 40@50c; do, per 100 bunches, $2@$4; do, Charleston, $3@$4; brussels sprouts, per quart, 4@8c; cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl, $6@$7; do, common to prime, $2@$5; do, California, per crate, $2@$3; do, Florida, fancy, per ½ bbl basket, $3.50@$4; do, inferior, per bbl, 75c@$1; cabbages, per 100, $3@$4; do, Florida, per bbl crate, $1.50; celery, flat bunches, per dozen, 50c@$1; do, California, large, per dozen stalks, 60@75c; State, small to fancy large, 10@50c; eggplants, Florida, per ½ bbl box, $1.35@$1.50; do, per bbl, $2.50@$4.50; kale, Norfolk, per bbl, 30@60c; lettuce, Florida, per ½-bbl basket, 50c@$1.25; onions, Eastern, white, per bbl, $4@$6; do, red, $3.25@$3.50; do, yellow, $3; do, State and Western, yellow, per bbl, $2.30@$2.50; do, Canadian, red, $2.75@$3; do, Orange County white, per bag, $2.50@$5; do, red, $2@$3; do, yellow, $2@$2.50; peas, Florida, per crate, $1.50@$3.50; string beans, Florida, wax, per crate, $2@$3.50; do, express, $2.25@$2.75; do, freight, green, $1.20@$2.50; spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, 50c@$1; turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl, 60@70c; tomatoes, Florida, per carrier, 75c@$1.50.

COFFEE.

The market closed with contracts barely steady and prices unchanged to 5 points net advance. Total sales were 11,250 bags. The Havre market closed with a slight net advance, and Hamburg was a little lower. The Dutch sale went off at about ⅛c above brokers' valuation, with market quiet, and good ordinary Java 5114c. Rio No. 7, exchange standard, 9$800; exchange, 8 29-32d; receipts for two days, 24,000 bags; clearances for United States, 11,000 bags, and for Europe 4,000 bags; stock, 337,000 bags. Santos, holiday. The Street market is quiet and steady and nominally unchanged. Rio No. 7, spot, quoted at 9¾c and No. 8 at 9¼c. Mild coffee steady, with sales of 3,700 bags Maracaibo and 1,500 bags Savanilla, on private terms.

WOOL.

The same quiet and draggy market in wool is reported. In Boston there is considerable business, New England manufacturers taking considerable wool. The feature of the week abroad was the London sale of colonial wool, which went off at somewhat easier prices, American buyers being much in evidence. Domestic fleeces, Nos. 1, 2, and XXX, 17@20c; XX and above, 19@20c; X, 15@16c; combing, ⅜ blood, 20@22c; combing, ¼@½ blood, 20@22c; delaine, 18@20c; coarse, 20@22c; extra pulled, 30@32c; super-pulled, 28@30c; B do, 26@27c; C do, 22@23c; No. 2 do, 15@18c; fine territory, 8@11c; fine medium do, 10@12c; medium do, 11@13c; California, Fall, 8@10c; do, Spring, 7@13c; Texas, Fall and Spring, 8@11c; do, Cape, 14@17c; Montevideo, 15@16c; South year's growth, 10@11c; Australian, 20@27c; American, pulled, 27@29c; Canadian, combing fleece, 22@23c; Canadian, combing, pulled, 22@23c; English wools, 24@26c; Cape and Natal, 14@17c.

SUGAR.

The London sugar market was dull and difficult to find buyers on cane, with Java quoted at 11s 3d, and fair refining quoted at 9s 6d. Beet was steady, prices fully maintained. The local market remains quiet and dull, buyers and sellers apart. Centrifugal, 96° test is quoted at 3 3-16c; muscovado, 89° test, at 2 13-16c, and 89° test molasses sugar at 2 9-16c. Refined quiet, but steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 55,954 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,426 bbls; tar, 1,649 bbls. Market generally steady at unchanged prices. Spirits turpentine quoted at 27½@28c for regulars and machines and resin quoted at $1.70@$1.72½ for common to good strained. Tar and pitch quiet and steady, with tar regulars quoted at $1.60@$1.65; oil, barrels, $3.25@$3.37½. Pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, not quoted, virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 811 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

The cottonseed oil market was weak and unsettled, following heaviness in lard products. Prime crude, bbls, 20c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; butter oil, 23c; prime white Summer, 27c, lard oil, 41@42c; linseed oil, American raw, 29@30c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

BEEVES—Receipts, 4 cars, or 75 head—2 cars for slaughterers and 2 cars for the market. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef's sides steady at 6½@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice quality. Latest London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef firm at 9@10c per lb, American steers selling at 11½12c, dressed weight; live sheep slow at 8@9c, dressed weight. At Glasgow American steers sold at 11¼@12c.

CALVES—Only 46 live cattle reported arrived to-day, and trade was limited with a steady feeling for all grades. A bunch of poor barnyard calves sold at $2.50 per 100 lb; poor to fairly good veals at $5@$7.25. No Westerns on sale. Nominal quotations $3@$4 for common to good. City-dressed veals steady at 8@11½c per lb; country-dressed firm at 6¼@10c; little calves higher at 56c; dressed barnyard do firm at 5@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 13½ cars, or 2,985 head—5 cars for export alive, and 8½ cars for the market. Some of the stock arrived late, and was not offered to-day. Sales were at just about steady prices, quality considered. No sheep changed hands, and good lambs sold at $5.40@$5.60, with no very prime lots reported. Five and a half cars were carried over. A half dozen Spring lambs are in Washington Market, and the holder was asking $8 per head. Dressed mutton firm at 8½@9½c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 8@9½c. Country-dressed Spring lambs in light supply and quoted firm at $5@$8 per carcass for ordinary to choice.

HOGS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 4,005 head, including 87 head for sale. Market steady at $3.70@$4.10 for good heavy to light hogs, and at $4@$4.30 for fair to choice pigs. Country-dressed quiet at 4@6½c per lb.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—JACOB WARD.—The schedules of Jacob Ward, merchant tailor at 518 Broadway, show liabilities of $6,061, nominal assets of $1,148, and actual assets of $1,148.

—MORTIMER OPLER.—George M. Leventrett has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Mortimer Opler on the application of D. & M. Miller.

—SIMON BUTTNER.—Maurice B. Blumenthal has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Simon Buttner, liquor dealer, who formerly kept a saloon at 304 Bowery, on the application of John Baehr.

—FLEISCHER & LENGEL.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has taken charge of the place of business of Fleischer & Lengel, women's tailors, at 9 to 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, on an execution against Mr. Fleischer for $893 in favor of Hyman Rausher and against Joseph Lengel for $730 in favor of Helene Epstein. They began there on Sept. 1 last.

—JAMES M. CARPLES.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against James M. Carples, dealer ir dolls and advertising novelties at 621 Broadway, from C. H. Payne, for $1,579, in favor of Francis J. McCooey, to whom Mr. Carples confessed judgment for borrowed money. He used the style of My Ladye Faire Doll Company, and has been in this line of business a few months.

—CHARLES T. ASKEW.—Charles T. Askew, dealer in paper and cardboard, at 166 William Street, and 41 and 43 Beekman Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jay C. Guggenheimer, without preference. Mr. Askew was formerly in business in North Carolina, afterward in Philadelphia, and started in this city in November, 1892, as Dewey & Askew. They dissolved on July 16, 1894, and Mr. Askew has since continued alone. He built up a good buisenss, and last year enlarged his quarters on Beekman Street. Most of his supplies came from out of town manufacturers.

—HENRY SHRIER.—Henry Shrier, manufacturer of children's clothing and men's smoking jackets at 3 to 7 West Fourth Street, has failed, and given chattel mortgages on his stock and fixtures to Bauman & Sperling for $11,500, and to S. Cantrowitz of Chicago for $5,500. Mr. Shrier was formerly interested in a San Francisco firm, representing them here, and about ten years ago began business for himself as Shrier Brothers & Co. Since then he has had several partners, the last firm being Shrier, Harris & Co., whom he succeeded in August, 1896. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, attorneys for the mortgagees, estimate the liabilities at $35,000, and attribute the failure to dull trade, poor collections, and the unexpected withdrawal at the opening of the season of his usual discount at the banks and help from friends.

—FIFE & PETTY.—Fife & Petty, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, gave a chattel mortgage for $16,000 on the furniture, &c., to John J. Matthews, which was recorded on Jan. 21. Henry Reid is in charge of the place under foreclosure of the mortgage. Hays & Greenbaum have obtained an attachment against the firm for $3,188 in favor of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for meats sold to them in November, December, and January. It was alleged that the chattel mortgage was given in October, but was withheld from record until last week, and of the $16,000 fully $6,000 was the individual indebtedness of Mr. Petty to Mr. Matthews for money advanced to Mr. Petty as his capital in the firm. Mr. Fife took the hotel on May 1, and Mr. Petty became a partner last Fall.

—THE D. G. YUENGLING BREWING COMPANY.—The D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, at Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, who appointed ex-Senator Commodore P. Vedder receiver on the application of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, representing the Directors of the company. The bond was fixed at $50,000, written by the Lawyers' Surety Company. The receivership is part of the plan for reorganizing the company. It was precipitated by the foreclosure of a first mortgage of $300,000 held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on where there is due for interest $9,000 and taxes $7,500. The trouble is also partly the legacy of debt from the old company, but mainly due, the attorneys say, to the injurious effect of the Raines law. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall expect that John F. Betz of Philadelphia, uncle of Mr. Yuengling, will acquire the property under foreclosure and assume the merchandise debts, provided they are extended for a reasonable time, so that they can be paid out of the recognized business. The total amount due from the company to Mr. Betz and his firm of John F. Betz & Son, malsters, of Philadelphia, is $1,015,500. Of this amount $800,000 are second mortgage bonds held by him. The total liabilities of the company are $1,801,000, as follows: First mortgage, $300,000; accrued interest, $9,000; taxes, $7,500; second mortgage, to secure bonds, $995,500; unpaid interest on bonds, $175,000; floating debts, unsecured, $314,000. The assets are $1,070,691, as follows: Real estate and buildings, $850,000; chattels in brewery, $100,000; bills receivable and accounts, $50,000; chattel mortgages and loans, $25,000; stock in brewery, $43,250; stamps, cash, &c., $2,441. The accounts and bills receivable are nominally $266,471; chattel mortgages nominally $92,167. Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has been in possession of the brewery for some time past on executions for $4,000.

Out of Town.

—INDIANA MACHINE WORKS.—At Fort Wayne, the Indiana Machine Works have been placed in the hands of Frederick Glusenkemp, as trustee. The liabilities are $50,000; assets, $80,000.

—HOME BOOK COMPANY.—Judge Truax has granted an order dissolving the Home Book Company of 45 Vesey Street, and appointed temporary receiver, Frank F. Lovell, permanent receiver. The liabilities were $75,000.

—M. A. SWEENY COMPANY.—A receiver has been appointed for the M. A. Sweeny Company, which conducts a foundry and machinery plant in Jeffersonville, Ind. The liabilities of the company are $80,000, and assets $25,000.

—EARLINGTON HOTEL.—Assignments were filed in Cooperstown, N. Y., yesterday in favor of Charles Dickinson of New York, of Eugene M. Earle, individually; Eugene M. Earle & Son, and William Pitt Earle, individually, proprietors of the Earlington Hotel, at Richfield Springs. It is not known to what extent they are embarrassed.

—FELLMAN & GRUMBACH.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Fellman & Grumbach, dealers in dry goods at Galveston, from Stern & Rushmore for $24,412 for money loaned to the firm on Oct. 6 last by the Irving National Bank of this city. The firm failed on Dec. 30. It is expected that some property belonging to the firm may be found in this city.

—HIGH FALLS SULPHITE AND MINING COMPANY.—The High Falls Sulphite and Mining Company and the Piercefield Falls Paper Company are involved in or, more properly, are the cause of the closing of the First National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y. Both manufacturing concerns are now in charge of Theodore Swift, County Judge of St. Lawrence County, as receiver. The bank was closed because of a panic among its depositors, one institution withdrawing $10,000 when the rumor of the suspension of the Piercefield Falls concern was heard. Each concern claims that its assets far exceed the liabilities.

Judgments.

ABRAHALL, Frank A.—George M. Wright, assignee	$397
ACEVEDO, J., and B. Clarke—The New York Life Insurance Company	1,826
ALBINGER, Frank E., and William N. Loew—M. Pleschnutuking	38
AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE COMPANY—The Mechanical Rubber Company	2,529
ANDERS, Josk—J. A. & P. J. Rennolds	701
ARMSTRONG, William or Albert W.—R. & E. P. Benedict	171
BAAB, William F.—W. D. Perine	726
BARRIL, Marie G.—P. H. Ohlchers	245
BELLIS, Joseph H.—S. F. Coleman and another	92
BERNSTEIN, Rose—Helen L. Helene	271
BERRY, Charles W.—A. Bufkeiman	48
BERRY, Patrick Y.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York	21
BODINE, Carrie—G. C. Reuwee	318
BOLLER, Joseph—C. S. Hunter	265
BRANDT, William H.—O. D. Person	300
BRANDSTETTER, Gottlieb—J. W. Hatch	94
BRASSINGTON, Robert—A. Atwater	301
BRENEN, Edward W., and Thomas E. Joy—R. & E. P. Benedict	116
BRESLAWSKY, David—International Shirt and Collar Company	150
BROWN, Manheim S.—S. Steinfelder and another	152
BRUNNER, Marie—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c.	27
CARPLES, James M.—F. J. McCooley	1,379
CATSKILL SHALE BRICK AND PAVING Company—E. R. Ladew and another	255
COFFEY, Annie D.—The Lincoln National Bank of New York	383
COOGAN, Matthew—James Laird	88
CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (Limited)—Henry Maas	76
DAHLMAN, Julius, and Isaac Marx—A. Rheinfeldt, costs	88
DIEHL, Peter—Lena Hettinger	1,159
DISKEN, Martin—J. H. Montgomery	120
DREYER, William C.—S. Benedict	99
DREYFUS, Leon, Nathan Koch, and Isaac Pforzheimer—Gorham Manufacturing Company	811
SAME—Keystone Watch Case Company of New York	3,741
SAME—Courvoisier Wilcox Manufacturing Company	5,078
SAME—The Crescent Watch Case Company	3,832
SAME—The H. A. Kirby Company	844
SAME—J. Bonner and others	989
SAME—I. M. Potter and another	2,350
SAME—William Smith and another	2,788
SAME—D. Untermeyer and others	1,073
DREYFUSS, Ralph — Consolidated Gas Company of New York	20
DUFFY, Edward—The Emken Chemical Company	148
FLEISCHER, William—Nathan Abrahams and others	139
SAME—H. Rausher	893
FORSYTH, Mamie—J. Albert and another	55
FRIEDMAN, Lupold—G. M. Wright, assignee	87
GIBBS, Joshua T.—M. Rathbun	1,070
GIBBS, Josiah T.—D. B. Dunham	423
GILES, Max, and G. P. Heineman—S. I. Reichman and another	158
GOEBEL, George—W. McCabe	155
GORMAN, Amelia, as executrix—Annie Hamilton	2,255
GRAF, Ernest—B. Rosenbohm and another	340
HAHN, Max—A. J. and J. E. Bates	157
HART, John—George Kahn	692
HEINEMAN, David and Seymour—Mary A. Tanner	446
HENRY, Jacob H., and Joseph and Victor Keve—M. and S. Mendelsohn	885
HERTS, John—Theodore Johnson	131
HICKMAN, Margaret E.—Henry A. Hovet	209
HIRSH, Charles L.—J. Hissock	199
HOCHBERGER, Solomon—F. A. Tanner	446
HUNTINGTON, John M.—Carrie F. Huntington	4,014
HUYLER, Abraham L., and Aaron Block—The Mayor, &c.	55
JACOBS, Gustave—L. Nordlinger	823
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.—George B. Sharp	1,798
SAME—A. Rutherford	1,798
SAME—The H. A. Kirby Company	1,798
SAME—John Phillips	1,798
SAME—W. E. Hart	1,798
KAPNIK, Uchel—David Stevenson Brewing Company	51
KEILEY, William S.—The National Park Bank of New York	1,740
KELLER, David, and Henry J. Fink—United States Diamond Cutting and Polishing Company	1,320
KIELEY, William S., as receiver—W. J. Burgess	213
KOEHLER, Arthur J.—Tradesmen's National Bank of New York	1,021
KOEHLER, John H.—C. Stein	884
KOHN, Paul—S. M. Barber	161
LAKE, Anne Buckler—S. Adams and another	210
LENGEL, Joseph—Helene Epstein	730
LESSER, Israel, Tobias, and Simon—E. Stieglitz and another	13,503
LEVY, John—G. Dauer	80
LONDON, Wolf and Meyer—James Kearney	73
LUCAS, William E., and Henry A. Forrest—E. M. Stoehr	2,430
MAGUIRE, Catharine P.—J. T. Williams	452
MARCKS, Joseph G.—J. Wagner	81
MARREN, Joseph—The National Bank of Commerce of New York	227
McCAFFREY, Margaret A.—Joseph Byrne	229
McCUE, John—A. Worms & Co	880
McKEAN, Bernard S., receiver, &c.—F. M. Barnes	11,648
MESTANIZ, Liubomle R.—M. Perez Company	152
MOSES, Abraham—National Ice Company of New York	190
MURCH, Cyrus L.—W. V. P. Bradley	227
NEHMELMAN, Herman A.—B. Rosenbohm and another	369
OAKLEY, Henry A.—G. M. Wright, assignee	1,050
OESTRICH, Josephine—Consolidated Gas Company	65
O'SHEA, Patrick—The Coloritype Company	156
PERRY, Emerson W.—M. W. Howard	2,637
RECKNAGEL, Carl L. and Gustav A.—C. P. Champion and another	4,010
REILLY, Philip—Consolidated Gas Company	24
REPPETTI, Pietro—N. Cuneo	635
RICHMOND, John, and Peter Rouse—H. Mincoff	55
ROSENBERG, Max J.—R. S. Rosenberg	86
SAGE, James H.—C. & I. Pierce	261
SAMUELS, Morris—A. Kodziesen and others	202
SATTERLEE, Douglas R. and Elizabeth K.—Same	99
SATTERLEE, Elizabeth K.—S. Benedict	99
SAYLES, Solomon—Garfield National Bank	831
SCHMID, Christian F.—Consolidated Gas Company	68
SIMMONS, Jacob, and Benjamin Goldsmith—C. Spielman and others	1,270
SISSON, George W., William R., and F. A. Weed—Third National Bank, New York	25,469
SMITH, Charles T.—T. Nolan	44
SMITH, William R.—J. Raven and another, (costs)	100
SOLOMON, Bella—E. Wagner	38
SPIELBERGER, Samuel—Same	22
SQUIRES, Arthur C.—J. G. Smith	117
STEVENS, Edward L.—A. McKee	84
STIMMEL, Jacob—J. Simon	77
SYPHER, Obadiah L.—H. Lesinsky	4,897
THE ECLIPSE CHEMICAL COMPANY—Mary J. Rogers	1,375
THE ELLIOTT FURNITURE COMPANY—Jonas Langfeld, (two judgments)	4,017
THE MAYOR, &c.—N. B. De Laurier	48
SAME—P. P. McLaughlin	318
TURNER, George W., receiver, &c.—G. F. Ahrens	1,085
VALENTINE, Ferdinand—H. B. Adriance	66
VAN ORDEN, Edward—George Thomson	46
WEBSTER, Daniel D.—F. H. Meyers	484
WEINER, Samuel, as administrator—Acker, Merrall & Condit	110
WIGMAN, Charles W.—C. H. Hackett and others	2,246
WOODCOCK, Daniel, as attorney, &c.—C. A. McCredy	170
WORK, Jane C.—James M. Constable and others	1,057
WORK, J. Henry—Same	531
ZEMACH, Isaac—H. Harris, by guardian	229

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Porter Cycle Company of New York City, to deal in bicycles and sporting goods; capital, $2,500. Directors—Luther H. Porter, East Orange, N. J., Joseph D. Tatem and William A. Belcher of New York.

—Clucas & Hoddington Company of New York City, to deal in seeds, bulbs, plants, and agricultural implements, capital, $3,000. Directors—Robert W. Clucas of Summit, N. J.; Emil J. Boyer, and Levi C. Howes of Brooklyn.

—W. H. Ketcham & Co., New York City, to buy and sell paintings, engravings, and manufacture picture frames; capital, $15,000. Directors—William H. Ketcham, Theodore Goldberg, and William H. Little of New York City.

—Michael Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture proprietary remedies; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jacob C. Michael of New York, Alexander M. Lowry of New York, and Walter H. Sharpley of Newark, N. J.

—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company of Walden, Orange County, to manufacture hot-air pumping engines, pumping machinery, locomotives, boilers, engines, &c.; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Murray Sayer, Jr., Brooklyn, Richard S. Saver of Englewood, N. J., Leander A. Bevin, Northport, L. I., and George H. Robinson of New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

PARTITION SALE OF THE HALL ESTATE.

The Property Realizes $289,600—Important Transactions in Realty at Private Contract—Sales at Auction Under Foreclosure.

A day on which the mercury persists in flirting with the zero mark is never looked upon as favorable for auction sales of real estate. The severity of the weather did not, however, prevent the assembling of a very large crowd to witness or participate in a sale in partition by Adrian H. Muller & Son yesterday, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, of property formerly owned by Asa Hall, deceased. The offering was made pursuant to a Supreme Court decree in a friendly action brought by Ida A. Smith against Austin Hall and others. That the bidding was animated throughout was shown by the fact that, of the score or more of professional operators who were present on the lookout for bargains, not one was returned as a buyer of any of the property save tenements on West Seventeenth Street. The sale realized a total of $289,600.

Brent Good, for whom E. M. Cutler did the bidding, was the heaviest purchaser of the day, his investments comprising the store property on the northeast corner of Chambers and Washington Streets, at $60,000; the adjoining stores, 181 and 183 Chambers Street, at $46,000, and the old Dey Street House, a low-rate hotel at 58 Dey Street, not of the Raines law description, however, for which he paid $33,000. M. G. Barnwell, in whose interest D. A. Clarkson was the bidder, secured 177 and 179 Chambers Street at $35,000. Austin Hall, the defendant in the partition suit, purchased the residence 36 East Twenty-first Street for $40,000, and the remaining parcels were disposed of as stated below. Foreclosures made up the bulk of the other actual and proposed offerings, but among them were more adjournments and withdrawals than sales. The details of the day's transactions follow:

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abraham Kaufmann, the five-story brick tenements, with stores, 472 and 474 East Houston Street, 25 by 68 each, for $16,517 and $16,117, respectively.

E. F. Raymond sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Samuel and Jacob Kahn, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 141 Suffolk Street, 20 by 75, for $11,750.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in partition, 120 West Seventeenth Street, a three-story brick tenement, 20.7 by 92, to John Campbell, for $15,100; the three-story brick tenement and store 122 West Seventeenth Street, 31.5 by 92, to Isidore Jackson, for $25,000; the three-story and basement brick tenement 124 West Seventeenth Street, 23 by 92, to the same buyer, for $16,100; the four-story brick store on the northeast corner of Chambers and Washington Streets, 44.3 by 25.4½ by 45.2 by irregular by 52, to Brent Good, for $60,000; the adjoining six-story brick store 181 and 183 Chambers Street, 30.1½ by 57.1½ by 23.4 by 52, to the same buyer, for $46,000; the adjoining five-story brick store 177 and 179 Chambers Street, 31.0½ by 52.0½ by 24.9 by 41.10, to M. G. Barnwell, for $35,200; the four-story brick building, with store, 214 Greenwich Street, 14.8 by 80.3½ by 13.4 by 75.9, to Mrs. Ann A. Cook, for $19,200; the four-story and basement brick hotel 58 Dey Street, 24.3 by 77 by irregular, to Brent Good, for $33,000, and the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling 36 East Twenty-first Street, 25 by 92, to Austin Hall, for $40,000.

Maclay & Davies have sold for John R. Simmons the four-story, basement, and cellar, stone-front private dwelling 9 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for J. B. Large, to Mrs. Emma Stansbury, the two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 40 feet south of Samuel Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100; also, for John J. Schirmer, to Charles Overbaugh, a similar house and lot adjoining.

Mr. George W. Levy has sold to William Schlemmer, the seven-story business building, 127 to 133 Fourth Avenue, 75 by 91 by 48 by 61, for $200,000.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for J. F. Cauldwell, to Dr. Henry Moeller, at $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 341 West Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. Levi Sammis has sold to Elias Jacobs, at about $60,000, the five-story tenement house on the northwest corner of First Street and First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold to Saward & Co., 149 Spring Street, 25 by 100, on which property an eight-story fire-proof building will be erected.

The estate of Eleanor F. Grant has sold to M. K. Wallach the five-story brownstone double tenement, 2,100 Second Avenue, 25 by 87 by 100.

The plot of five 20-foot lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, near Riverside Drive, has been sold to Edward F. Betts of Brooklyn for a little under $100,000.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 104 and 106 Park Row and 23 Duane Street, begins Park Row, northwest side, 20 feet northeast of Duane Street, 49.7 by 102.2 by southwest 7.5 by northwest 3 by southwest 67.4 to Duane Street by southeast along same 22 by northeast 25 by southeast 81 to Park Row six-story brick store, loft, and office building, formerly Sweeny's Hotel. Due on judgment, $20,671.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store; also 933 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store; also 873 Eighth Avenue, west side, 23.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 22 by 85. Four-story brick building, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 199 Elm Street, east side, about 230 feet north of Broome Street, 23.5 by 29.6 by about 32, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,648.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southeast corner of Kepler Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 40 by 100; also Keppler Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 40 by 100. Woodlawn Heights. Due on judgment, $889.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rivington Street, south side, from Forsyth to Eldridge Streets, for a five-story brick school, 200.3 by 68, wing 100.2, by New York City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $195,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 103 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 22 by 86, by Samuel B. Smith, of 28 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 212 Henry Street, for a five-story brick flat, 23.7 by 85.6, by Harry Fischel of 235 Madison Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, by Walter Reid of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,041 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 13 Monroe Street and 10 Hamilton Street for a five-story and a six-story brick tenement and stores, 25 by 75.2 by 25 by 73.4, by S. Bachrach of 19 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

Nos. 21 and 23 Peck Slip, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse, by Roosevelt Hospital Association, owner; A. C. McKeagle of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; Marc Eidlitz & Son of 489 Fifth Avenue, builders; cost, $2,500.

No. 81 Cortlandt Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and lofts, by John C. Wilson of Philadelphia, Penn., owner; L. A. Cramer of 126 East Twenty-third Street, architect; R. L. Walsh of 47 Cedar Street, builder; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and flat, by Adolph Cohn of 82 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,041 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Trans

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Coal Rates to be Reduced to Aid Alabama Producers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 26.—A conference of the leading traffic men of the Southern, Queen and Crescent, and Louisville and Nashville Railway systems was held here to-day for the purpose of rearranging rates on Alabama coal to New Orleans so as to meet the "rock-bottom" prices Pittsburg operators have recently presented by their all-water route.

Several good contracts with New Orleans sugar refineries were obtained recently by the Pennsylvanians while the Southern roads were dickering about the freight charges, and this showed the necessity of a speedy readjustment of rates or the loss of a considerable traffic.

It is understood that at the conference to-day substantial reductions were agreed upon, and as the result large contracts about to be awarded have practically been obtained by the Alabama operators.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

The Union Pacific Reorganization Committee met yesterday and modified the plan to the extent of limiting the issue of first mortgage bonds to $75,000,000. This will affect the Kansas Pacific consols and the Union Pacific Sinking Fund bonds, which will receive less in first mortgage bonds and more in preferred stock. No increase in assessment was decided on. Another meeting is to be held to-day.

The Bill Filed in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 26.—The bill of complaint of the United States in the foreclosure suit of the Government against the Union Pacific Railway Company, as against the property of the company in the State of Wyoming, was filed here to-day in the office of the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit for the District of Wyoming. The bill of complaint is the same as that filed in Nebraska and Colorado, and was sent here by mail by Special Counsel John C. Cowin.

Big Rate Cut Imminent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Minneapolis, St. Louis and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company's tariff on merchandise west from New York, discussed for the past ten days by the Western lines, is to go into effect on Jan. 30. A conference was held yesterday between the Chicago-St. Paul roads and the Sault Ste. Marie officials, at which a last attempt was made to persuade General Manager Underwood to withdraw the disturbing tariff. He, however, gave notice that his people could not see their way clear to taking such action, and it will become operative as above. The Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Great Western Roads immediately gave notice that they would meet the cut, and put into effect like tariffs on the same date. It was then agreed that Chicago-St. Paul lines should hold another conference on Monday next, at which the matter will be further considered and some action taken to meet the cut.

New Oregon Short Line.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The new Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company will be incorporated under the revised statutes in Utah, with Samuel Carr of Boston as President and George P. Butler of New York as Treasurer, and with operating headquarters at Salt Lake under General Manager William H. Bancroft. The new board of the company has been agreed upon as follows: Oliver Ames, E. Ellery Anderson, Samuel Carr, Oliver W. Mink, Henry G. Nichols, Alexander E. Orr, Francis S. Bangs, Thomas R. Jones, Gordon Abbott, Charles H. Coster, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Gardiner M. Lane, Walter G. Oakman, Nathaniel Thayer, and Walter E. Glynn. The financial headquarters of the new company will be in Boston.

The Sale of the Monon Road.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The foreclosure sale of the Monon Road will be held March 10, in the Federal Building in Indianapolis, and will be conducted by W. A. Van Buren, Special Master for the purpose. So far as is known there will be only one bid for the property—that of the Reorganization Committee, which will buy the road in on behalf of the present security holders. Surprises in connection with the Monon, however, have occurred in the past, and no firm assurance can be entertained that no opposition will reveal itself to the proposed purchase next March until the whole transaction is closed up. A cash deposit of $30,000 will be required at the time of the sale.

Taken from the Receiver.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Judge Slough, sitting at Lancaster, to-day heard the application of the Directors of the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railway Company to take the property from the hands of the receiver appointed by Judge Wright at Logan last week, and granted the application this evening. The application intimates that Judge Wright was improperly influenced in the matter, and the counteraction of courts in this matter may develop into an interesting fight.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Bids were received at Boston yesterday for $2,700,000 4 per cent. West End Street Railway bonds. The Directors will to-day decide on the awards.

—The Fitchburg Railroad Company of Massachusetts will, with the assent of the Railroad Commissioners, issue $2,750,000 of 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds for refunding certain obligations.

—A dynamometer car for use on the Erie Railway is being constructed at the company's shops at Susquehanna. It will be used in testing grades of tracks under the supervision of E. G. Wray.

—The compressed air plant at 100 Greenwich Street, where the motor to be tested by the Manhattan Railway Company is to receive its power, is almost finished. Tests of the motor will be made early in February.

—New officers of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Surface Railroads are: Jacob Hays, President; James Affleck, Vice President; James G. Affleck, Secretary and Treasurer, and Joseph Tate, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

—The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have approved an issue of $2,200,000 Old Colony Railroad 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, to be issued to refund $2,000,000 6 per cent. bonds maturing Aug. 1, 1897, and $200,000 4½ per cent. bonds maturing Dec. 1, 1897. The saving in interest payment will be $41,000 per annum.

—The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway is to be sold under foreclosure March 10, on the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The upset price is $2,500,000 for the property, and $500,000 for equipment. When the reorganization is arranged Receiver W. H. McDoel will be Vice President and General Manager.

—Stephen Little, the accountant, who has been examining the books of the Long Island Railroad Company, to verify statements made to the Pratt syndicate, which acquired the Corbin holdings at 42½, goes West to-day. His report, which is the property of the syndicate, will not be made public. It is said to substantially confirm original statements.

—Rates on spices, including cassia, cloves, ginger, and nutmegs, in any quantity, and wire rope, iron or steel, plain, coppered, or galvanized, in coils or on reels, less than carloads, as set by the Joint Traffic Association, are: From Pacific coast terminals to Pittsburg, Buffalo, and common points, and New York and common points—spices $1.10 per 100 pounds; wire, $1.70 per 100 pounds.

—The Calumet Electric Street Railway Company of Chicago has been reorganized so as to give the National Bank of Illinois the majority of the Board of Directors. H. W. Leach, Lambert Whitson, Carl Moll, and Robert Berger resigned from the Directory, and John G. McKeon, George F. Adams, George C. Prussing, and James H. Mann took their places. John Farsen was continued as President, and N. M. Sloan as General Manager.

National Guard Athletic Union.

A National Guard athletic union or association will probably be the outgrowth of the recent military tournament at Madison Square Garden recently. The scheme has been agitated many times, but it did not receive sufficient impetus until sentiment was crystallized by that event. A meeting of representatives from all the regiments in the Greater New York district, and probably of some from up the State, will be held to-morrow evening in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and it is probable that an organization will be effected then.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (PARK entrance.)—Elegant large rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

38TH ST, 239 WEST.—First-class large and small rooms; heated; $6 to $2; owner; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

NOW OPEN.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address

WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New Jersey, David B. Plumer, Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY

WILL SPEAK IN CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d St., for free tickets. Ira D. Sankey will sing.

A. C. DIXON SPEAKS

IRA D. SANKEY and J. H. BURKE sing in COOPER UNION to-day at 3 P. M. Subject, IS PERPETUAL PENTECOST POSSIBLE Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.

HOTELS.

GROSVENOR, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.

One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet. M. J. SHEA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; SEND FOR 300 INVENtions Wanted.—EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and assistant waitress. Can be see at present employer's, between 10 and 12, (basement door,) 36 West 55th St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By a young Swedish girl to do light chamberwork and sewing, or take care of elderly lady; reference, C. W., care of Parish, 235 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 208 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as first-class chambermaid; private family; four years' references. 244 East 71st St., Poentt's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city references from former and last employers. Can be seen at 223 West 35th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; take entire charge; city reference. E. B., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook in a private family; will do coarse washing; best city reference. A. B., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good manager; city reference; no objection to the country. 306 West 41st St., Room 6.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; will take general housework from suitable party; two and a half years' reference. 232 East 77th St.; ring Gladen's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl who thoroughly understands cooking; willing to assist with washing. 152 East 39th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young German woman as competent cook in a private family; wages, $35 to $40; city references. 1,639 1st Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook; best city reference. 595 3d Av.

COOK.—By plain cook; is well recommended. 52 Park Av.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By lady as companion or nursery governess; speaks and teaches English, French, and German; six years' reference from one place. Care of Mrs. Stanwood, Room 21, Bible House, 9th St. and 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; a few days' work; is a good washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands housecleaning. M. A., 530 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker; a few more customers; home or by day; $1.75 during January, or two at $3.25; will make plain dress in a day; all the newest designs; street, evening gowns; style and fit guaranteed. 72 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; first class; with Doucet, Paris; more customers; home, day. Dressmaker, 331 West 52d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined lady; attractive personality; housekeeper's position in a wealthy widower's family; references, H., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As managing housekeeper in private family or club; excellent city reference. M. E., 143 West 14th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly experienced Swiss maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer and sailor; traveling preferred; linguist; answer by letter. L. B., Room 286, Holland House, 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 334 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—Young Englishwoman, Protestant, seeks situation as maid to an elderly or invalid lady; country not objected to. Address E. F., 240 East 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference; laundress. 411 West 32d St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent personal reference, 134 West 25th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city reference; city or country. 306 West 41st St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 209 East 58th St., bell 16.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 491 3d Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By the day; good housecleaner. Mrs. Mahon, 422 West 18th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By an excellent nurse or maid to lady; speaks German; permanent position; practical seamstress for private family in fine hand or machine; repairing or altering; city reference. Call, from 1 to 3, 130 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as infant's nurse; experienced; take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as baby's nurse; take entire charge from birth; understands bottling; can furnish best of reference from last employer. 508 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By competent French nurse for young children; good personal reference; speaks English. G., 251 West 24th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family, hotel, or first-class boarding house; honest, sober, neat, reliable, and obliging; can attend furnace if required; moderate wages; city or country; best references. L. Marin, Box 331 Times Up-town Office 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Englishman; a first-class silver cleaner and valet; with a first-class family; references very satisfactory. A. B., care of W. M. Taylor, 6 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class, thoroughly competent French couple; understand their business; private family; also good valet. D. H., 409 West 38th St., basement.

BUTLER and HOUSE SERVANT.—By butler and house servant; well up in the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced private family butler; willing, honest, quick, and neat; temperate; first-class personal reference. S. T., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as first-class butler or valet; thoroughly experienced; best city references. E. L., 55 West 11th St.

BUTLER.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. H. C., 224 East 32d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, sober, reliable, all-round man; experienced, competent, temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milks, &c.; city or country; best city and country references. C., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; aged 40; married; no family; 21 years' experience in greenhouse, graperies; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; several years' good reference. J. H. A., Box 17, Babylon, L. I.

GARDENER.—German; married; without children; understands the business in all its branches. F. Leible, care Stader, 215 East 50th St.

Valets.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; good references. Valet, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

VALET.—By a French Swiss; very competent in his duties; good traveling servant; first-class city references. Valet, 221 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call or address Mrs. R. N. Cleverdon, 488 Mt. Hope Place, between 176th and 177th Sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First footman. Apply, forenoon, to butler, 5 East 26th St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 30, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM, for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck ") at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.").

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 10 AM, for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas, also St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao; also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Salerno, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Salerno"); at 1 PM, for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 1 PM, (supplementary 1:30 PM,) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillia, (letters must be directed "per Antillia.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM, (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas; also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Carthagena and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Haiti, and for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM, for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM, for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 7 PM, for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM, previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. and 79 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Spanish lecture Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL, 35 West 90th St. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

For Information Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Ashville N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on the ocean.
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. Florida East Coast Hotel System. St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, Palm Beach Inn, ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
Palatka, Fla...Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
FLORIDA. Plant System of Hotels. Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
FLA. Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
Rockledge, The Plaza Hotel, ap., $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Montgomery, Ala. Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct. Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $3, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia. Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo. (Fire p't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 8 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Mch. 12, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Jan. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Saturday, Jan. 30
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 5

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 291 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ZORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. *HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.

*Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK.....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK.....March 3

WINTER CRUISE.
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon | Westland, Feb. 17, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Sat. at 4 P. M.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILRO

MAYOR'S THIRD MESSAGE

Mr. Strong Commends the Present Management of the City's Public Charities.

FORMER SYSTEM IMPROVED.

Division of the Old Department and State's Care of Insane Both Advantageous—New East River Bridge Work Progressing.

Mayor Strong sent another message to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It chiefly concerns the Department of Charities, but the Department of Correction, the Mayor's Marshal's office, and the new East River bridge were also touched upon.

The Mayor finds much to commend in the present management of the charities and notes the advantages of the division of the old Department of Charities and Correction into two departments, and of the law transferring the insane of the city to the care of the State. He says the latter law saves the city $500,000 per year.

The Mayor says much has been done during the past two years to place the charitable institutions on a plane consistent with the standing of the city before the world. Much of the appropriations of the past two years has been spent in repairing and refurnishing the buildings, owing to the careless neglect of preceding years. The Department of Public Charities is charged now only with the management of the hospitals and is therefore better fitted to conduct the actual charitable work of the city. The condition of the buildings under their charge has demanded much of the attention of the board. The internal physical arrangements of the various institutions under the care of the Commissioners were found to possess but few modern conveniences. Workhouse prisoners and convalescent patients were largely employed as helpers, and a petty system of bribery and annoyance prevailed.

Recent Improvements.

The Mayor points out some of the improvements that have been made. The nursing staffs of the hospitals have been improved. Improvement has been made in the skilled labor department of all the institutions, by replacing the workhouse men by paid and competent firemen and engineers. "Heretofore," says the Mayor, "incompetent help had been trusted to manage the fires and boilers and run the machinery, with the result that there was continual neglect; the buildings deteriorated, and many of the boilers became unsafe. At Bellevue, Fordham, Harlem, Gouverneur, City, and Metropolitan Hospitals the surgeons have been provided with better facilities for their work and new surgical instruments furnished."

The employes of all the institutions have been uniformed. "The almshouse," says the message, "has been brought from a state of filth to that of cleanliness. All of the buildings, however, are greatly crowded, and facilities for caring for the inmates are extremely limited."

It is believed that the large death rate which prevails among the infants of the Infants' Hospital, on Randall's Island, is due in a large measure to the unsanitary condition of the hospital building. To remedy the evil, as far as possible, the Commissioners have recently constructed a small pavilion, which will accommodate twenty children. It is for contagious diseases and for a perfect system of quarantine.

The Mayor calls attention to various improvements in Bellevue Hospital. Among other things on this subject, the Mayor says:

"Immediately upon the death of an inmate of the institutions, the friends of the deceased who are known are telegraphed to, and the recipient of the message selects his own undertaker, thus doing away with the iniquitous practice formerly in vogue of forcing the friends of the deceased to accept services that were not sought and expenses that they were often unable to bear.

Medical Baths Beneficial.

"A marked change has been effected in the handling of property belonging to patients. Searchers are required to search the clothing of all patients admitted, to take possession of valuables, and deliver the same to the property clerks. These clerks are under bonds. Heretofore money and property were constantly missed. Formerly there was no proper system of handling valuables, and complaints to the office were of almost daily occurrence. The medical baths, for which an appropriation was granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1894, were erected and put in operation during the Summer of 1896. These baths comprise a complete system, and have proved of great benefit to patients, rendering possible many cures that would otherwise have been uneffected."

Of the Department of Correction the Mayor says: "One of the main difficulties to be met in the management of the Department of Correction has been found to be the overcrowded condition of the prisons, especially the Tombs and the penitentiary. The last Legislature authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of $800,000 for renewing and enlarging the city prison, and for building a wing to the penitentiary."

On Jan. 6 the Commissioner of Correction reported the following list of the institutions of the department, with the number of their inmates: City prison, 487; district prisons, 247; workhouse, 2,094; penitentiary, 1,156; total, 3,984. Of those included in the Workhouse census 385 were transferred as helpers under the Department of Public Charities and 200 were transferred to the steamboats and the city and district prisons.

The annual report of the Mayor's Marshal's office, already referred to, has been incorporated, and the Mayor says: "A careful and consistent readjustment of license fees would add largely to the revenues of the city."

As to the new East River Bridge, the Mayor says: "On the New York side the required surveys for the tower, approaches, and anchorages have been made, and the contract for the construction of the foundations for the New York tower has already been let. So far as the Brooklyn end of the bridge is concerned, the surveys for the tower and anchorages have been completed, and those for the approaches are in progress. The plans for the foundation of the Brooklyn tower are completed."

TO HONOR MR. CLEVELAND.

Chamber of Commerce Taking Steps to Recognize His Public Services.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 4, President Cleveland's financial policy and his solicitude for National interests and dignity will be suitably recognized. Plans to render the occasion memorable have been discussed since the last meeting of the Chamber, but none is yet perfected. It is probable that the subject of adequately recognizing President Cleveland's services will be referred to the Executive Committee, after some addresses have been delivered. This would give the Chamber an opportunity to shape plan and scope agreeably and without haste.

A project to give a banquet in Mr. Cleveland's honor would be considered by the same committee, so that all plans would mature at the March meeting of the Chamber. It is understood that the wish of the members who favor the giving of a banquet is that it take place some time in April.

Mr. Roosevelt's Proposed Parade.

It is not likely that there will be any general parade of the members of the police force appointed under the present Police Commission. In answer to some criticisms of the personnel of the men appointed under the new civil service regulations, Commissioner Roosevelt said that if a parade of the men were held it would be shown that they compared favorably with the older men of the department in physique and general bearing. Chief Conlin, anticipating such an order, instructed the precinct commanders to have the new men prepare for a series of drills to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. No further steps have been taken in the matter. The parade cannot be held without a unanimous vote of the Police Commissioners, and one of them yesterday said he was opposed to any such class distinction and division of the force into new men and old men.

ETHEL NONAMAKER'S DEATH.

A Coroner's Jury Finds It Due to the Act of Alonzo Bedell.

Coroner Tuthill held an inquest yesterday in the case of Ethel Nonamaker, a little girl of Haverstraw, and a jury found that Ethel "came to her death from a rifle-shot wound at the hands of Alonzo Bedell." Ethel died at the Roosevelt Hospital, in this city, Jan. 6. She was shot while standing in a street at Haverstraw Jan. 2, by Alonzo Bedell, age fourteen.

Dr. Eugene B. Laird of Haverstraw testified that he saw Ethel soon after she was wounded. She told him that she was in the street when Bedell came along with a rifle. Bedell pointed the rifle at her, saying to a boy companion, James Troup, that he was going to shoot the little bluebird across the street, meaning her. Ethel said that he fired and the ball hit her.

James Troup, aged ten, who was with the Bedell lad at the time of the shooting, testified that Ethel was dressed in red and that Bedell referred to her as a "firebird." He asked Troup if he should shoot that "firebird." Troup said, "No." He thought Bedell was only joking, and had turned his back when the shot was fired. He said, however, that he saw Bedell point the gun at Ethel.

It is said that young Bedell broods constantly over his act, that he scarcely eats, and that his health is breaking down. His father has taken him away from Haverstraw. He was in no condition to be present at yesterday's inquest.

JUROR WAS INTOXICATED.

Klein Arson Trial in Brooklyn Hastily Adjourned Yesterday.

An intoxicated juror caused an adjournment of the trial of Jacob Klein for arson in Brooklyn yesterday morning.

David N. Carvalho, a chirographic expert, was testifying, when Judge Hurd and the lawyers began to take note of Edward O'Halloran, Juror No. 3, who had entered court a few minutes before with a flushed face and an appearance of intoxication. The warmth of the room made O'Halloran drowsy, and soon his head dropped forward and he seemed about to lose all interest in the trial.

"What is the matter with you?" suddenly asked Judge Hurd. "Are you ill?"

"N-o-o, I'm all right," said the juror, straightening up. "I can un'stan' everything."

"Do you understand the testimony?" asked the Judge.

"Cert'n'ly, Sir."

"Then try to keep awake."

Soon, however, O'Halloran's head nodded again, and at length he began to snore. Mr. Carvalho's testimony had been finished, and Lawyer Grossman began summing up for the defense. Suddenly Judge Hurd exclaimed:

"This cannot go on. That man is in no fit condition to understand the case."

The court was hastily adjourned until 2 o'clock. O'Halloran was taken by Court Officer Shevlin to the Turkish baths in Clinton Street, and at the afternoon session he was in his seat, alertly attending to the testimony.

Lawyer Grossman took most of the afternoon in summing up for the defense, and after a closing address by Assistant District Attorney Miles, in the course of which he was reprimanded for going outside the records in denouncing Klein, the case went to the jury at 6:30 o'clock.

HOSPITAL CONVALESCENT WARD

St. Luke's Will Have One to Make Room for Ill and Injured.

At a well-attended meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, held last night in the hospital building, on Morningside Heights, it was decided to open a convalescent ward.

When patients become convalescent it will no longer be necessary to keep them in the sick wards. Up to this time, as there has been no provision for them elsewhere, they have had to remain in the wards to which they had been originally assigned, and thus occupied room needed for the sick and injured. As soon as the new ward is ready, all convalescents will be movel into it, making room for new patients.

Another important improvement determined upon last night is the extension of the outdoor and dispensary work of the hospital. This department is a new feature, having been introduced about two months ago. Nurses and physicians are held in readiness to attend gratuitously all patients that are not ill enough to require prolonged hospital treatment. It was found that many persons need temporary treatment or medical advice, and all who can go to the hospital will receive such treatment or attention. No visits are made by the physicians of this department, as this might interfere with the private practice of other physicians. Medicine is sold, also, in this part of the hospital. The price is fixed at a nominal figure, merely to avoid the appearance of giving it away. Applications for this temporary treatment have been increasing so greatly that the board decided to enlarge the department and to extend its work as far as may be found possible.

The Trustees also decided to increase by fifteen the number of beds in the orthopedic department. Cases of deformed infants have increased so much in the hospital that an extension of facilities for treating them as become necessary, and the additional beds will be put in at once.

OPPOSED TO AN ARMORY.

Property Owners Do Not Want One on the City College Site.

The Twenty-third Street Protective Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Baptist Church lecture room, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, to protest against the erection of an armory on the site of the City College and adjoining property.

The property holders and business men along east Twenty-third Street think the site in question is too valuable for armory purposes, and that an armory there would not tend to increase business in its vicinity on the street. They though the city could sell the property to good advantage, and that the armory could be put up at some other location just as well. It was reported that a department store company was willing to pay a good price for the City College property. The association has already had a protest signed by residents and business men on East Twenty-third Street, and to-morrow morning at 10:30 will present it at a hearing before the Mayor and the Armory Board. J. M. Horton presided at yesterday's meeting, and S. E. Claremont was Secretary. They and a large delegation of the association will be at the Mayor's office to-morrow.

Hunting a Thousand-Dollar Bill.

The officers of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, at 124 Bowery, were considerably exercised yesterday afternoon over the disappearance of a one-thousand-dollar bill, which was unaccountably missing when the daily balance was struck. John P. Deas, the receiving teller, having been ill, went home during the afternoon, and a substitute took his place in his absence. The clerks were kept at their books until 9 o'clock, at which time the missing bill was discovered upon the desk among some papers. The officers of the bank were immediately notified that the missing bill had been found.

Awaited Official News.

Jacob Bais, former Consul General for Honduras in this city, who had refused to turn over his office to Gen. Bolet-Peraza, Consul General for the Greater Central American Republic, which includes Honduras, announced yesterday that he had turned over the papers of the office on the preceding evening. Mr. Bais based his hesitation on the fact that he had not at that time received official notification from his home Government of the change.

Small Boy Charged with Threatening.

William Burkhardt, six years old, of 336 Cherry Street, was arraigned in Essex Market Police Court, charged with threatening to do bodily harm to Ferdinand Niele of 332 Cherry Street. Niele, the complainant, is six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. In discharging the prisoner, who was crying, the Magistrate told the complainant not to cry, too.

INHERITANCE TAX THEORY

CONTROLLER ROBERTS'S PLAN NOT GENERALLY FAVORED.

Many Lawyers Concede that It Is Theoretically Correct, but Believe It Establishes a Dangerous Precedent.

"The inheritance tax is theoretically a desirable thing," said William B. Hornblower yesterday, "but it is a dangerous precedent to establish to make a graded tax based on the size of estates."

This is the substance of several opinions expressed yesterday by men prominent at the bar, who have studied taxation in its various forms. The report of Controller James A. Roberts, in which he recommends the extension of the inheritance tax, is the subject of much discussion among the professional and business men of the city. There does not appear to be much doubt among them as to the correctness of the premises upon which the Controller's suggestion of an extended inheritance tax are made, but the proposition for that kind of a tax as the means of replenishing the State Treasury and for "equalizing the burden of taxation between the rich and the poor," is not accepted without dissent.

"I believe the inheritance tax in the graded form proposed is now levied in England," said ex-Judge Hornblower. "But there can be no doubt that it opens the door to a tax on property rights, and may lead ultimately to abuses by excessive taxation.

Ex-Judge Hornblower.

"I think taxes should be levied more uniformly than they are on the personal property of living persons, or if that is impracticable the personal tax should be abolished altogether and all taxes levied upon real property. The evasion of personal taxes is now a great evil. All sorts of remedies have been suggested, and various plans for the collection of personal taxes have been tried in other States. None of them has been successful. It is here that the principal difficulty in our tax system lies."

Referring to the Controller's declaration that "amid all the discontent, distress, and suffering, the fortunate few are luxuriating in limitless wealth," and that they do not bear their share of the public burdens, ex-Judge Hornblower said:

"That is a dangerous argument to use. It is liable to carry matters to an extreme where it would result in confiscation of property. The rich should be fully and fairly taxed, but I don't believe in classifying the rich in distrubuting the burden of taxation. Under our system of government the only safe rule is to adhere to uniformity. I don't believe in waiting until a man dies and then taxing his family. The present tax on successions in my opinion goes far enough in that direction."

Thomas H. Hubbard.

"Mr. Roberts has reopened a great question," said Thomas H. Hubbard. "The arguments on either side are based upon conditions which admittedly exist, and which disturb the relationship between the poor and the rich, whatever may be said to the contrary. But there are all grades of opinion as to what should be done in the direction of readjustment, if readjustment is in fact an essential of the times.

"I heard two men discussing the Pacific Roads Funding bill the other day, and one of them said: 'Mr. Huntingdon is bearing the brunt of an attack that ought to be made on the class to which he belongs.' He then went on to condemn the rich for their riches, asserting at the end that private fortunes should be limited to $500,000, and adequately taxed for the support of the Government. Immediately afterward, in passing along the street, I heard another man say: 'No man should be legally entitled to more than $100,000.'

"Those who would limit the accumulation of wealth, and who suggest methods of doing so, seldom agree as to how it can be done. Justice Brewer, in an address delivered three years ago, I think, before the Yale alumni, suggested the inheritance tax as a practical method of getting at the question. If I remember correctly, there was little dissent to this view. We have an inheritance tax now. So it appears that the principle is not now seriously in dispute. It is simply a matter of how the tax may be equitably levied to keep it as far as possible out of the domain of class legislation. I believe that there should be no discrimination in taxation between the rich and the poor.

"The graduation of the inheritance tax proposed by Mr. Roberts is not disproportionate, if there is to be any graduation in the tax at all. Much depends, however, on the purpose to which the proceeds of such a tax is to be applied. As I understand Mr. Roberts, he suggests that the inheritance tax might be the means of doing away with the 'unreasonable extension of the charities of the State.' I would not like to see the charities of the State curtailed, but I would like to see them more evenly distributed. As the system of charities now lists many institutions in munificently endowed and supported, while others are neglected and impoverished. If the increased inheritance tax proposed by Mr. Roberts can be discriminately applied to the charities of the State, I should say it would be a good thing."

Tunis G. Bergen.

Controller Roberts's references to charities in connection with his suggestion for an increased inheritance tax were read with great interest by members of the State Board of Charities.

"There is much truth in his conclusions concerning the condition of the charities of the State," said Commissioner Tunis G. Bergen. "If such an inheritance tax were to be levied, however, the question would at once arise as to what would be its effect on the magnificent private charities of the State. A large proportion of their support now comes from endowment and periodical contributions. Rich persons in very many cases acknowledge their debt to the unfortunate element of society by large gifts to the institutions of charity.

"Now, if such a tax were levied, and became a mandatory exaction of the State upon the rich, how would it affect their generosity toward the destitute and afflicted, as it is now demonstrated in their lavish gifts to institutions?

"It seems to me that if any such extension of the inheritance tax is made, that part of the revenue which Mr. Roberts seems to intend shall be applied to State charities should be distributed by the State Board of Charities and not subjected to the present methods of distribution in the appropriation bills of the Legislature. If that were done, the inequalities of distribution of which he now complains could be naturally and easily remedied, to the great advantage of the State."

Ohio's Inheritance Tax.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The Ohio Supreme Court to-day held the State collateral inheritance tax Constitutional. It places a tax of 5 per cent. on property descending by inheritance to other than a lineal descendant. It has proved a failure as a revenue getter, and little interest was taken in the case.

Bagging Factory Burned.

Fire in the building at 27 and 29 Pearl Street yesterday morning did damage to the amount of from $40,000 to $50,000. It was discovered at 7:45 o'clock, and was not got under control until nearly 10 o'clock. The building is of brick, six stories high. Walden & Co., liquor dealers, occupied the store and basement at 29, and the remainder of the structure was used by Percy Kent, manufacturer of burlap and cotton bagging. The goods of both occupants were entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have started in the basement, but the cause is unknown. Two hundred girls who worked in the bagging factory had not gone to work when the fire occurred. The cold weather made the work of the firemen unusually difficult.

Numbers of prominent people too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, use and recommend DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for Coughs and Colds.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

A RECOVERY AGAINST THE CITY REVERSED.—A judgment for the MacKnight Stone Flintic Company for $8,649, on direction of a verdict, in a suit in the Supreme Court against the city for moneys claimed to be due for work on the Court House of the Eleventh District Court, in West Fifty-third Street, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. By the specifications, a compact, solid floor was provided for by plaintiff's contract, and a lining of waterproof material for the columns and walls. In spite of this, water forced its way up through the floor and the base of the walls and up around the iron jackets of the columns. The Commissioner of Public Works claimed the contract had not been complied with, and refused payment of the amount claimed to be due. Testimony was given for the plaintiff on the trial that the contract had been fulfilled. Then, on behalf of the city, experts were produced who were familiar with the ground and surrounding conditions, to testify that the specifications had not been complied with, but this evidence was excluded. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion on appeal, holds that this evidence should have been submitted to the jury for their consideration. "When to all appearance work has been done, and fulfills its purpose," the Court says, "general testimony that the contract has been complied with may and should suffice. But where the work does not fulfill its purpose, but fails in the very essence of it, the mere general statement of a party in interest that he had fulfilled his contract, or testimony to that effect, cannot be treated as adequate, even if the opposite party is unable to point out in detail the specific defect."

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A BALKY BUT PIOUS PONY.—Lawrence C. Haffner bought a white pony from Thomas F. McCaffrey in June last, the animal being warranted to be gentle, kind, and sound, and safe for children to ride or drive. The pony was taken to Patchogue, L. I., and was balky and sulky when taken from the car. Then, when harnessed, he ran away with the children, and they were thrown out of the wagon. On the trial of a suit by Haffner in a district court for $150 damages for breach of warranty, a former owner of the pony testified that "he was then extremely gentle, and would go down on his knees to say his prayers, and that children would get on his back and ride him." The Appellate Term has reversed a dismissal of the complaint, Presiding Justice Daly saying that the pony "proved to be quite the opposite upon the trial by plaintiff, and without some evidence that a change of disposition had occurred immediately after the sale, or that his behavior was due to some wrongful act of the plaintiff or his family, the conclusion was irresistible that he was not as represented at the time of the sale."

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DAMAGES TO A SALESWOMAN UPHELD.—Maggie Stock, while a saleswoman for Le Boutillier Brothers, was hit on the head by the falling of a basket car used to convey parcels about the store, and recovered judgment for $1,000 in her suit in the City Court for damages for the injuries she received. Evidence was given for the plaintiff that the appliance in question was improperly arranged, so as to render it dangerous to persons in the store, and was improperly and carelessly operated by defendants. It was claimed for the latter that the accident occurred through the negligence of one of their salesmen in pushing the car from the wire. The Appellate Term, by Presiding Justice Daly, in affirming the judgment, holds that the jury was justified upon the evidence in finding that the salesman's act in pushing the car was free from negligence, the defendants having furnished poles to their employes to be used in pushing the cars, when they stuck at any point.

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A SMALL CONTROVERSY BETWEEN LAWYERS.—In an action by Ida Isen, for divorce from Paul Isen, the defendant was ordered to pay his wife $25 counsel fee and $10 weekly alimony. Then Meyer C. Goldman was substituted for Edmund Bittiner as her attorney, the order stipulating that the latter should receive $25. There was at that time $25 alimony due. Mr. Goldman got the order changed so as to provide for $40 counsel fee and $5 weekly alimony, which sums he collected, but refused to pay the stipulated $25 to plaintiff. Bittiner sued Goldman in the Third District Court for this sum, but his complaint was dismissed. The Appellate Term, by Presiding Justice Daly, has directed a reversal, holding that Goldman was bound in equity and good conscience to pay over to the plaintiff the sum sued for, pursuant to the consent, which he drew up and witnessed. It did not alter his obligation that he procured a modification of the original order. The moneys in his hands, whether on the original order or the other, were impressed with a trust in favor of the plaintiff. That Goldman paid the money to his client was no defense, since he could not discharge or evade his obligation to pay the money to the plaintiff by handing it over to another.

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NEGLIGENCE IN STEPPING UPON OR OFF FERRYBOATS.—A judgment for $2,500 on the second trial, in the City Court, of Marie Fogassi's suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for personal injuries sustained by her while a passenger on the ferryboat Kingston, in falling into the Hudson River at the Franklin Street landing of the West Shore Railroad, has just been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, her husband, and daughter, were passengers on a West Shore train, and it was 9 o'clock at night when the boat entered the slip. The passengers left the boat by means of a plank laid to the dock across a gap of two feet, and into this gap the plaintiff fell. She testified that she followed the crowd with her eyes on her husband, who preceded her, and did not look down at the floor of the boat, and that it was too dark for her to see, had she so looked. The husband saw the hole and avoided it, and turned to call her attention to it, but was too late. The court, by Presiding Justice Daly, says the fact that the accident occurred through plaintiff's want of care was established by her own testimony. "That every person stepping upon or off a ferryboat in the night time," Justice Daly says, "is in a position of such risk as to call for the precaution at least of observing where he steps is a proposition that requires no support by argument or authorities. In this case the plaintiff went on without looking, or, if she did look, could not see because the view was obstructed by the shadow cast by the crowd of moving passengers, and in proceeding under such circumstances she took the risk of whatever might occur."

Philadelphia and the French Line.

A committee of the Philadelphia Select and Common Council came to this city yesterday to consult with the managers of the French Line, to ascertain if they could not get the company to run a branch line between their city and a French port. The committee was headed by E. C. Evans, its Chairman, and Wenzel Hartman, President of the Common Council. The conference is understood to have resulted in a request, by the officers of the company, for assurances that a vessel drawing twenty-six feet of water can pass safely up the Delaware to Philadelphia. There is some question about this. Later the committee visited the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, and was cordially received.

House Numbers at Night.

At yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen, Mr. Goodman revived the old effort to secure an ordinance that will compel householders to have their houses so numbered that the numbers can be seen at night. Mr. Goodman's resolution pointed out that it was a difficult matter to distinguish numbers on the city houses, and that this was especially so after dark. He asked that the Committee on Streets investigate the subject, confer with the Department of Public Works, and report back to the board a measure that will insure the result sought.

A Move in the Sugar-Coffee War.

The sugar-coffee war, as the rivalry between the American Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers is termed, has been carried by the Havemeyers into "the enemy's country." "Lion" coffee, from the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, has been placed on sale in two department stores, one in New York and the other in Brooklyn, to compete with the Arbuckle "Arioso" brand.

THE CITY COURT SYSTEM

FAVORABLE RECEPTION OF NEW CHARTER CHANGES.

Approval of an Extension of the Term of Judges and Suggestions for an Increase of Their Jurisdiction.

Members of the bar are much interested in that chapter of the Greater New York charter which relates to inferior courts. The proposition to extend the terms of Judges of the City Court from six to ten years meets with general favor, and other changes in the existing City Court system are suggested.

Charles Strauss said yesterday: "The City Court certainly can be improved. It has always been difficult to find lawyers competent to be Judges who are willing to make the necessary sacrifice of their practice. A single term of six years would not compensate a first-class lawyer for the loss of his private practice.

"At present the jurisdiction of the City Court is restricted to cases involving not more than $2,000 and to common law actions. Without doubt the jurisdiction ought to be increased from $2,000 to $4,000, on the principle that the same kind of law that applies to $2,000 cases also applies to cases involving $3,000 and $4,000. Then I think, too, that the jurisdiction of the City Court might well include a limited equity power. There is no reason why this court should be excluded from the disposition of the common forms of action which arise between men, involving the equitable consideration of what are nothing more than money obligations.

"With increased powers and widened field of usefulness many lawyers in active practice would aim for places on that bench, even at considerable personal sacrifice. I am in favor of an extension of the term of office to ten or even fourteen years. There is no doubt that as the City Court is now, it invites unjust discrimination. Its jurisdiction is so hampered that its Judges often appear to be sitting for nothing more than temporary terms. This is a most unfair discrimination, because no Judges work harder or more faithfully than those on the City Court bench."

Judge David McAdam said that he was cordially in favor of increasing the length of the terms of City Court Judges. "If a Judge is competent and useful, the longer he is retained on the bench the more useful he is," he said. "A judicious lengthening of the terms would have the effect of inducing the best kind of men to take the places. Men of high standing at the bar are loath to sacrifice their private practice to take a City Court Judgeship for six years only."

When asked what he thought of the suggestion to increase the money jurisdiction of the City Court, Judge McAdam promptly remarked: "Such a thing is expressly prohibited by the State Constitution, in Article VI., Sections 14 and 18."

Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., said: "I am certainly in favor of increasing the terms of office of the City Court Judges. In addition to that, I might suggest that the General Term of that court could be done away with without injury to any one. The City Court is the only court in this State in which there is a possibility of four appeals. In the Supreme Court there are but two appeals, as of right, in some cases, and but one appeal allowable in other cases. By taking the General Term away from the City Court, the Judges of that court would be enabled to do more business.

"I have always favored long terms in the Judiciary. They tend to increase the independence of the Judiciary. Six years make too short a term on the bench. Such a term practically keeps a Judge in politics, through his efforts to secure a renomination. I should be in favor of an increase in the money jurisdiction of the City Court if such an increase could be brought about."

COMMISSIONER O'BEIRNE SUED.

An Action by the Secretary of the Veterans' Patriotic League.

A curiously mixed case was called yesterday before Judge Stiner, in the Eighth District Court. Suit is brought for $150 against Charities Commissioner James R. O'Beirne for labor and services rendered during the last Presidential campaign by William H. Wharton, Secretary of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League of New York. Mr. Wharton being a citizen of New Jersey, the claim was assigned to John G. Norman of 288 Eighth Avenue, a member of the Veteran League. As the defense put in no appearance, the case was adjourned to Jan. 30.

"This suit is a campaign sequel," said Mr. Norman to the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "We have every reason to believe that a large sum was collected by campaign canvassers on behalf of the Veteran League, and that no proper account of this money has ever been rendered. We propose to put witnesses on the stand who will not only certify to the services and claim of Secretary Wharton, but will open up the whole question of how these league funds were distributed. Suit is brought against Commissioner O'Beirne because he was President of the Veteran League."

Commissioner O'Beirne said he had not heard of the suit, and did not know it had been called in court. "There's certainly a screw loose somewhere about the matter," he said, "for I never was President of the Veteran League, never was any sort of officer in it, and am in no way responsible for this claim. Col. George Shack is the President, and this Mr. Wharton, as I know, performed services as Secretary. Now, as New York member of the National Executive Committee, I was asked, on several occasions, to advise with the committee of the league on disbursements, and I did recommend the payment of several bills. Beyond that I know nothing of its financial affairs or of the status of Mr. Wharton's claim."

CUSTOM HOUSE EXPENSES.

The Collector Has Decided on Removals Necessary to Reduce Them.

Collector Kilbreth's report on the changes he considers proper to reduce the expenses of the Custom House, in compliance with Secretary Carlisle's instructions, was sent to Washington yesterday. The order for the dismissal of those named in the list may come before the end of the week. The list is not as sweeping as it would have been but for a number of vacancies that had not been filled, and the abolition of the temporary list of laborers, about 100 in number.

It is expected that before February twelve Inspectors, a weigher, six assistant weighers, and four night Inspectors will be removed from the regular staff.

The Campbell Will Contest.

The Campbell will contest was on before Surrogate Fitzgerald for a short time yesterday. The most important witness was Miss Annie Wagner of Washington, D. C., who testified that she saw Mrs. Ash and Pruniere, Campbell's nurse, together at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington. Mrs. Ash introduced Pruniere as her husband. This was shortly after the death of Mr. Campbell, and at a time when Mrs. Ash says she was in Lakewood.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Salomon, the daughter of Mr. Campbell, who is contesting the will, the case has gone over until March 8.

To Make Vagrants Work.

Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction yesterday called Mayor Strong's attention to the large number of vagrants now being cared for by the city and proposed a plan by which he believes their numbers can be decreased. He said that so many vagrants had been recently committed to the Workhouse that there was no room for any more. He asked that the Board of Estimate appropriate $20,000 so that he can erect a structure and lay out a farm of forty-five acres on Riker's Island, where vagrants could be put to work.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

XVIIITH CENTURY.

The dining-room in the average New York house or apartment is not large; so the 18th Century dining-room furniture seems to have almost been designed expressly for these fin-de-siecle days. It is ideal for small rooms. Simple, very dignified lines; little enrichment, but great comfort; always strong — our ancestors had the Britisher's love for strength of timber. Best of all, this is inexpensive if you

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A FOUNTAIN FOR THE CITY.

Gift in Sedgwick Avenue from the New York University.

The New York University, through its Executive Committee, has presented the city with a fountain that will cost $10,000. The letter tendering the gift is as follows:

"The Council of New York University tenders to New York City the gift of a drinking fountain to be set upon the curb line of Sedgwick Avenue, west of the new University Library, at University Heights. The fountain is to be built of granite by M. Reid & Co., from plans made by McKim, Mead & White, and is to be put into running order without expense to the city, but upon condition that it shall be supplied from the Bronx Aqueduct with water as liberally as any other of the drinking fountains of the city are supplied, all to be according to the plans of the university architects, to be approved by the proper city authorities. The gift was suggested last Summer, when the street hydrant water was being used for university building purposes, and was in constant demand for the use of passing teams, there being no drinking fountain for man or beast for a stretch of several miles along this greatly traveled thoroughfare. The university therefore requests that the city accept the fountain and provide it with water as aforesaid."

The fountain is to be placed on the Sedgwick Avenue side of the main hall of the new University Building. The library is on a terrace 130 feet above the Harlem River, and nearly 30 feet above Sedgwick Avenue, where there is a massive granite wall supporting a colonnade over forty feet long. In the centre of the wall are three granite lion heads, supporting a tablet of Tennessee marble.

From the mouths of the lions the water is to fall into a granite basin, six feet high, upon the face of which is an elaborately sculptured panel of marble. Below is a second granite basin, twenty-four feet in length, and thirty feet below the latter stands the street fountain, constructed, like the others, of pink Milford granite. Here is an upright shaft with a bronze tablet let into it, inscribed: "To New York City from New York University, 1897." The octagonal base of the fountain will extend to the eastern curbline of Sedgwick Avenue, and around it will be placed benches for the use of bicyclers, who make this section of the city a favorite resort. The fountain standing on the street becomes the exclusive property of the city, but the wall fountain remains under the control of the university.

A RESULT OF SEELEY DINNER.

Indictment of Seeley, Rich, and Agent Phipps.

As a sequel to the noted Seeley dinner scandal, Herbert Barnum Seeley, who gave the dinner; Theodore D. Rich, his friend, and James Phipps, the dramatic agent who furnished the performers, were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday.

The indictments against the men contain two counts each. The first charges a violation of Section 168 of the Penal Code, and alleges a conspiracy to induce the women, Little Egypt and Minnie Renwood, to commit a crime. The second count was found under Section 385 of the Penal Code, which charges the crime of committing a public nuisance.

The witnesses who went before the Grand Jury were Little Egypt and Minnie Renwood, two of the dancers who appeared at the Seeley dinner. They went to District Attorney Olcott's office yesterday morning in company of Fred House, attorney for Oscar Hammerstein. After a conference with the District Attorney, the witnesses were taken before the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney Battle. They were not in the jury room over fifteen minutes each.

Mr. Battle said yesterday that the indicted men would not be arrested, but would be notified to appear before the General Sessions Court to plead to the indictments this morning. They will probably be admitted to bail in $500 each. The penalty, if convicted under the indictments, is one year's imprisonment or a fine of $500, or less, or both.

DR. JOHN HALL'S RETURN.

Recalled from a Son's Sick Bed by News of Mrs. Hall's Illness.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church returned Monday night from Chicago, where he had spent several days at the bedside of his son, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, who has been critically ill. While in Chicago, Dr. Hall was informed of the death of his son, Dr. Richard John Hall, at Santa Barbara, Cal., and shortly after he received word that his wife was severely shocked by this sad news.

Dr. Hall left Chicago and returned home as soon as possible. He found that Mrs. Hall was not suffering from severe illness. A dispatch from Chicago to Dr. Hall yesterday afternoon stated that the Rev. Thomas C. Hall was greatly improved, and that his physicians were hopeful that the dangerous period had been passed.

The funeral of Richard John Hall took place in Santa Barbara yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church of that town. Interment will be there.

Capt. Sheehan's Trial.

The trial of Police Captain Sheehan, charged with failure to suppress policy playing in the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct, was resumed at Police Headquarters yesterday. Only one witness was examined. He was Charles Treadway, a colored man, engaged to obtain evidence against policy writers. Treadway told of visits he had made to 840 Eleventh Avenue, 865 West Fiftieth Stret, 600 Eleventh Avenue, 751 Seventh Avenue, 1,603 Broadway, 752 Seventh Avenue, 754 Eighth Avenue, 634 Ninth Avenue, 639 Ninth Avenue, 670 Ninth Avenue, 694 Ninth Avenue, and 695 Ninth Avenue. Treadway said he played policy in each of these places in October last. The slips he received were put in evidence. The case was adjourned until Friday.

L. P. Morton Club's Ball.

The L. P. Morton Club of the Thirty-third Assembly District gave its second annual ball in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, on Fifty-eighth Street, last night. There were more than 500 guests, notably Mayor Strong and Commissioners Collis and Croft. The head officers of the club, John H. Connell and Alderman Wines, were prominent in receiving the company.

Twenty-second Regiment Changes.

Private George E. Alexander has been unanimously elected Treasurer of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, in place of Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, resigned. Privates J. J. McDonnell and R. W. Scheussler have been appointed Corporals in the same company and have passed the Regimental Examining Board.

It looks as though Jack Frost meant business—we do at any rate; his worst moods have been provided for.

Ulsters of chinchilla at $20, $24, and $25, in gray, black, or Oxford; of a rough shaggy cloth at $25; one shaggier still, $32; of fine unfinished worsted or a sporty plaid—same price.

Some with deep collars and hand pockets; some with narrow collars—an overcoat build with an ulster warmth.

But we mustn't forget frieze, since we've marked all the $20 and $22 frieze ulsters to $12 so you wouldn't forget them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WIDENING OF ANN STREET

PROPERTY OWNERS ON BOTH SIDES PETITION FOR IT.

They Want a Slice to be Taken off the North Side—Action Urged on Board of Street Openings and Improvements.

The Board of Street Openings and Improvements will consider at its next meeting the petition submitted Nov. 6 relative to the widening of Ann Street. The petitioners want to transform the street into a thoroughfare 65 or 70 feet wide for the three blocks from Park Row to Gold Street. This they propose to do by taking off a slice from the building lots on the north side.

Ann Street now has a width of 40 feet 6 inches at Park Row. 40 feet at Nassau Street, 22 feet at William, and 23 feet at Gold, where it ends. Thus to widen it to